n

securing s

In aiming

the frui

factory reme for his ring a suclis in the is in grow.

only then

the much vits roots ry; a home nt is such rowth.

all in ruth

nted from

xistence i

supply of

deplorabl

st itself to

by eman

remain

the possi

condition

certainty

of power

while still my's rein til its end

being t

nerous dis-efforts to

trees often nutiful and . By this

comes not of fruit the tree

ttle space t and day bod to pro-cing fruit with his is obliged to between the older

result. A

considered rious, they ther while food. This, ction of a

fter years . W. Hig

thing that

completely r and the lants, but of current trees, cutafter they see name a thout killit a great rder more

ecial treat t the fruit

trim back all of out se I have above in-adness for ame.—Mis

ment with
the ant hill,
m the tree
ay or may
state post-

\$ \$6.90

HOME COMPANION

## OurHEALTH DEPARTMENT

A TALK WITH THE DOCTOR.

Bright's Disease.

Albumen in the urine may occur without any established disease, but is not a onstant condition without grave reasons Pressure of circulation, as in heart sease, and also in pregnancy, may cause lbumen and swelling of the feet. In cases of Bright's disease casts of

the tubules of the diseased kidney are lso seen under the microscope with eye oms. Swelling begins in the face. People often live for many years with heart disease, and also with chronic Bright's disease of the kidney. A mild climate is beneficial in Bright's

lisease, because perspiring is so helpful to relieve the kidneys by carrying off water through the skin. The bowels also hould act pretty freely, for this leaves es water to be excreted by the crippled Meat is bad for such cases. Beef tea is llowed to weak natients occasionally.

chicken broth, fish, milk, cream and most egetables can be taken, with breadstuffs nd milk pudding. Clothing must be comfortable. A house ept at a warm temperature is needed prevent chills. A sponge bath in a warm room daily is good. Steam baths re used when twitchings or swellings of he limbs or body occur.

Fruit is useful if it agrees. It is best to have a doctor examine the eart, as it may need attention .- Witness.

#### Expanding the Lungs.

There are various ways of strengthenng and expanding the lungs, but the collowing is new and novel. It is given y Mr. Bradford, of Louisiana. venty years ago I saw at the London Aquarium a strong man exhibiting feats, ich as breaking chains by expanding is chest and his biceps. On going out I ought a small pamphlet issued by him which he stated that in early youth he vas delicate, and had been almost conned by the doctors; idling in bed, he nad tied a string around his chest, and ried to break it by expanding his lungs, eeping on till he succeeded. He found e could break a stronger string, and kept at it till he found himself in every way strengthened, freed from his trouble, and altimately able to exhibit himself as a section of extraordinary development and strength. This is an extreme examgested by your correspondents. I have personally tried the method, and recom-

nended it to others, with decided bene-it, and, however far-fetched and un-

#### Blood Poisoning.

It seems to be certain that valuable life as been often lost by carelessness in regard to small cuts. A woman working about the kitchen who receives a small cut on the hand generally binds up the ound and goes about her work with no urther thought of the matter. Her hands re put in all manner of things in cleanng about the house, working outside, per aps, in the flower garden, and engaged the thousand and one tasks which her ands find to do. If she is fortunate the und heals up, but this is not necessarily he case. Blood poisoning may result from the most trival wound. The palm the hand is almost as dangerous a poron of the system to wound as the soles the feet. The result of wounding either soles of the feet or the palms may be ckjaw. When we remember the impuries of the soil, in the air and in various arts of even the cleanliest house, it is trange that we do not hear of more cases f blood poisoning arising from trivial uts. A very weak mixture of carbolic acid and water, such as a druggist or phyician who deals in drugs can furnish, uld be kept on hand to prevent danger. should be poured on a cloth and rapped around any such wound, after ure, which contains about 10 per cent carbolic acid in water, is sufficient to urify any ordinary wound and keep out purities if it is well wrapped with clean, ry cloth. Even the scratch of a needle r pin in the laundry tub may cause blood isoning if the water contains coloring natter or any impurities powerful enough cause this result.—Tribune.

#### As To Wrinkles.

Wrinkles are the handwriting of time on human countenance. How much they ive expression and character, as well as ividuality to it is shown when the phoographer retouches the negative of a picare and wipes them out of existence. emblance to the individual is about the me as the dried specimen of a flower in he botanist's herbarium is to the one which grows bright and vigorous, full of ife, in the meadow or the forest. Wrin-kles are telltales of life's encounters. They umulate in grief and in sorrow; they acrease and grow ugly when the will loses its grip on the thoughts and the nerves run riot. Each can ascertain the cause of the wrinkles, interpret the emotions which have made lines and cross-lines upon his or her own face, by assuming the muscuar contractions that have produced them. The principal wrinkles that mark the face are those that appear on the forehead, retching across from one temple to anther, from two to five parallel lines, or from one to three upright ones. These ines are reprehensible and unnecessary, result of a pernicious habit of over-use of nerve force, an exaggeration of energy ought and speech, and accompanied

in smiling or in laughter. In the olden time the teachers of deportment and good looks warned their pualls against wrink-ling the face in the display of hilarious emotions, because of these effects. The long lines and the wrinking of the delicate tissues under the eyes are greater telltales steak than any other of exhaustion of vital forces and the ravages of time. But hardest of all to deal with are the wrinkles about the mouth.—Harper's Bazar.

#### Sure Smallpox Cure.

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine to the Liverpool Mercury, "if the worst case of smallpox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. An ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water and drank at intervals after cooling, is a certain, never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a pit, never causes blindness and does away with tedious lingering."

#### Cancer Treatment.

About forty surgeons and physicians witnessed at Boston last week a practical demonstration of treating cancer by hypo-dermic injection. There were present thirty patients who had undergone treatment, and who, it was claimed, had not had a recurrence of the disease. Some had submitted to it as a last resort, after growing season until the crops are harone or two operations under the knife. The length of time elapsing since taking the treatment varied from two to four years. The fact was announced that the remedy, by hypodermic injections, will go and cultivation are given. We are raising wherever the blood goes in the human system. Its special virtue is in treatment of cases where a surgical operation is not

#### Sure Pneumonia Cure.

Sir: The following directions I copied from the Lights of Truth. This simple remedy has never been known to fail, even when the patient has been given up to die by physicians, says a correspondent of the Democrat and Chronicle.

Take six to ten medium sized onions

chopped fine, put into a large spider over a hot fire, then add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough for a thick paste, stirring well. Let it simmer five to ten minutes, put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs, hot as can be borne. When cool, renew until the chest begins to perspire freely or wholly

Note: I would advise calling a doctor in any case so serious as pneumonia. The above is a harmless remedy, however.

Editor Green's Frait Grower.

#### ple of the efficiency of the methods sugerties.

The medicinal properties of prunes act mising such simple rules may seem at directly upon the nerves and nerve cent, they are always easy to try." tention of the reader, especially the nervous, fretty woman or child, writes May Lonard, in the Housekeeper. They will cure one of nervous disorders if persistently eaten. When a craving to eat something omes upon one, a dish of stewed prunes will satisfy the craving, and also be soothing to the nerves. To those who laugh at idea, I will say that our family physician who advised me to use them several years since, has made a study of dietetics and claims that prunes will do wonders for people who are depressed, irritable, or generally bad tempered, besides regulating the bowels and correcting bad digestion. In my case I can say that they have done what years of medical treatment failed to do, cured me of nervous headaches that made life a burden. I also find that children sleep better and are better natured where they have bread, milk and a dish of

> stewed prunes for their supper. The fruit is very inexpensive, for the sort I mean are the dried or evaporated native fruit, not the imported prunes. They should be washed and put to soak in warm (not hot) water at night and in the morning they will be beautifully large and plump. Cover them with water, simmer slowly for two or three hours, and they will be soft and the seeds will come out clean. They will be rich and sweet and will require no sugar, which is another point in their favor. Very few people cook dried or evaporated fruits of any sort long enough, and none of them should be boiled at all. I have eaten prunes that were stewed half an hour without previous soaking, and I did not wonder that they were not used oftener. I wish that every nervous, overwrought woman would give prunes a good trial; just try eating bread and butter and stewed prunes for supper a week or more, and stop drinking tea and eating all sorts of indigestible messes at

I allow the children to have a dish of prunes whenever they wish between meals, and bread and butter with them; no one ever saw healthier or better natured children. They never require any medicine, and how they sleep when night comes!

#### Black Knot.

Black-knot is a fungous disease affecting the plum, cherry and kindred tree fruits. The Damson among plums, and the Morello class among cherries are the

#### most susceptible.

SUMMER TREATMENT. Beginning with the growing season the knots develop rapidly. They should be cut off as soon as seen and burned at once. The badly infected branches should be cut off below point of infection and burned, not left under the tree, nor piled in heaps and left in the orchard.

WINTER TREATMENT. Affected trees that have been properly treated during the growing period will be free from knots, generally speaking. Should any remain after the leaves have fallen they should be cut off and burned, and badly affected branches also, not later In thought and speech, and accompanied by self-consciousness. They are usually formed early in life, and parents should by persistence prevent a child from acquiring the habit. The lines of latitude are less noble than those of longitude.

The next set of wrinkles in importance are those about the eyes. Those that are at the angles, the "crow's-feet," are pleasant lines, and come from wrinkling the skin Bulletin Ohio Experiment Station.

#### Pointed Paragraphs.

A good wife maketh a good mother-in-

In the human race the butcher holds the steaks. Dame Nature is now beginning to dis-

play her budding genius. A woman without temper is like a flower without perfume.

One way to get rid of a would-be bor-The man who would rather fight than eat never has to eat his words. The easiest way to exchange small bills

for a large one is to go to law. Many a woman has secured a lifelong job by marrying a man to reform him. An idea must feel awfully lonesome when it gets into some people's heads. woman of to-day is trying to follow in the footsteps of Washington. She wants to be first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of her countrymen.-Chicago

#### The Orchards in Spring.

No time of the year requires more intelligent work than the spring to make visible results in the bearing of the trees and vines. The work needs to begin early, and it should be conducted well through the vested. More and more are successful orchardists becoming convinced that there is money in all of our fruit crops, from and cultivation are given. We are raising up as a consequence a generation of fruit growers who get the most possible out of their orchard trees at the minimum of risk from blights, insects and other pests. We no longer recognize off years in the orchard; years when the crop is next to nothing, while the following season's crop is so large that the markets are glutted and prices very low. By careful cultivation, pruning and thinning out, the old-time trees that used to produce big crops in alternate years now yield a fair crop every season. If they won't do this, then root them up and plant varieties that will. To make orcharding successful we must be able to depend upon a good crop every sea son and there are plenty of trees that will do it for us. But if you let the trees take care of themselves, they will do as they used to do, produce such a big crop this year that their vitality will not be up to the mark of yielding much fruit next. So they will take a season off, and the ing well and in the owner will say this is the off year for already striking.

rehards we strike at the very secret e success of the trees. In pruning we keep the vitality of the trees in proper limits. It is not allowed to spread itself their powers and energies. Likewise in thinning out the fruit we enable the tree to send all of its vitality into the few fruits left, and they are larger and fuller in every Some parts of a tree are permanently ruined by permitting too heavy loads of fruits to mature on them. Let the bearing be as even and uniform throughout the tree as possible, and the fruit will be better for it this year and succeeding years. There is a great art to be learned in thinning out the fruits of any orchard. and the secret of it all must be learned by intelligent experience. Then there is the need of adding fertilizers to the soil of the orchard. Plow and harrow and summer fallow until July. Then put in some chemical and green crops to be incorporated into the soil later. A couple of hundred pounds of muriate of potash and acid phosphate added and plowed under with a crop of clover or rye would work wonders in an orchard. It would not take many years o notice the change in the size and quality of the fruits produced .- S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

#### Suggestions for Making Rural Life Pleasant.

By Eben E. Rexford, in How to Grow Flowers. Copyrighted. Used by Per-

Our country homes may be made at tractive by wide verandas which will en-courage us to live out of doors as much as possible during summer. There should be shade, and shelter, as well, and this can be secured by the use of vines. A narrow veranda is an abomination. There should be width enough to allow us to hang a hammock, and have room enough left to get by it without edging ourselves flat-wise along the wall. There should be room for chairs, and a table, and a lounge, and the Palms and Ficuses and other large plants used indoors in winter can be used to make this place pleasant. If the ver-anda is a narrow one, extend it by taking down its railing and adding to its floor space. A canvas roof can be fastened to the edge of the old veranda roof, and made to extend over the addition, if posts are set at the corners to nail a railing to. Such a summer room will not cost much. in money, but it will be worth a great deal-in enjoyment. The windows ought always to have outside protection from the sun. A hood which projects well over the upper part of the window keeps the sun out of the room at midday, and allows a free circulation of air. If shades are depended on, this cannot be done. These hoods can be made as attractive as the verandas are, by the use of brackets and grillework. If vines can be trained over them, so much the better. Let the idea of comfort and convenience predominate in everything that is done about the house. Plan it with these ideas in mind, and never ose sight of them in the development of the house, and the result will be a place that can be heartily enjoyed because everything in it has a definite purpose. It will be a place to live in and enjoy, not one to look at and admire, as so many places are now-a-days. It must be remembered that the beautifying of the home grounds is not the work of a season

bud is charming, you watch it and anticipate the pleasure which will come with the development of the flower. The halfblown blossom has its charm, the same as the bud had, but there is more to expect. By and by the rose is a fully expanded lower, and you revel in its beauty, but you have not lost the pleasure of anticipation. There are other roses to follow. It There is much to enjoy as you go along, always something to look forward to. The

work is never completed. Each season suggests something to be done next season. This is one of the charms of the country home. It is a gradual growth towards completion, but the fact that actual completion is somewhere in the future keeps us always interested in it. When we can say, "There! the task is about anything which we have enjoyed making, it straightway seems to lose its charm for us. We are never satisfied with finished things. It is well that we are not. Life is never complete until

is always something more to do in it.

The trees we set out about our country homes have a charm for us that a tree would never have if we could buy it in a full-grown state and have it delivered n our, yard the same as our stove-wood is. The man who sets out a tree finds a world of pleasure in watching its development. It becomes a friend—a part of the home, and one of the family. One of the reasons why we take so much pleasure in the development of the home lies in the fact that it is part of our own development, for we soon come to identify ourselves with it. The home and the maker of it cannot be separated into independent identities. The old New England home seems a part of the family under which it was shaped to the beauty which so often characterizes it. See one of these typical homes—as near the ideal home as anything can be, I think-and you will begin to understand how utterly impossible it is to buy a home ready made. True, you might buy the home someone else had made, but I fancy it would be like buying someone else's clothes. You would never feel quite at ease in them. Nor would you feel at ease in the home that the hands of others had built.

#### Fruit Farm Notes.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

Our fall set strawberries are looking Prospects are that we will have plants for potting one month (at least) earlier than last year. Runners are showing well and in instances new plants are

and hope it will deter all of them from crossing the line.

Strawberry grubs are hunted for daily. An experienced eye can detect a plant that is troubled with a grub at the root, even before the wilting of the plant takes place. In the case of wilted plants the plant is pulled up generally, and the earth scraped with a trowel and the grub found and destroyed; but in cases where the plant is not badly wilted the plant is saved by digging around and under until the grub is found and destroyed, and then pressing the moist earth back again carefully and removing all of the foliage from the plant. By this method we save a good many

Some say, "Don't cultivate or hoe your strawberry bed after it commences to blossom." We say, Hoe as often as you can and cultivate every other day if possible, from the time growth commences in the spring until every berry is harvested. But don't rip out the roots. Cultivate

The prospects were never better for tree fruits than they are this season. Peach, plum and pear are setting well, and the apples trees are a promising sight. Every tree, young and old, is covered with blos

It is a little too early to speak definitely about the small fruits, but strawberries are blossoming well generally, especially Jessie, Corsican and Bush Cluster.-E. H.

#### Hunting and Fishing in Colorado

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower. How are you and yours? Shake. have had you frequently in mind lately, and wondered if the hot weather would drive you to the hills or to the ocean for fishing bout. My fishing days, in the old style-wading hip deep, with a tumble in all over once in a while-are over I guess; though my rod is in good shape, and my fly book has a full gross of flies. What jolly times I have had, hough. We have to go about 60 miles to get good

ishing. Twenty-five by rail, balance by stage, though parties are made up here in August which go by team from here, and camp. The season opens June 1st but the water is too roilly for fly fishing until the ast of July; and from that time until the last of September good sport can be had, the streams being stocked every year by the State Fish Commissioner. The only shooting at the time mentioned, is grouse, the young of which are sufficiently matured then to make good eating. If you and Jennie could come, my rod and fly book are at your service and wife and I would do our best to make it pleasant for

Our strawberry bed is supplying bountifully; started in June 1st and last week we had two quarts to give away, besides sufficient for our dinner (6 o'clock) and breakfast. Our asparagus bed supplies out two families, besides a mess quite often for some sick friend. Wish you could see our pie plant, there are stalks, divested of leaf, which will weigh membered that the beautifying of the home grounds is not the work of a season or a year.

It is a slow process, but if pleasure in it and good taste go hand in hand in the prosecution of the work, it will be a most delightful one, and every year will see new charms unfolding. It is like a rose, The

#### Joke.

"But seriously," said the moralist, "this "Laying all jokes aside," agreed the editor, "it is."-Philadelphia Record.

The teacher related how George Washington had declared that he could not tell

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, "what noble quality did this reveal in Washington? And Willie answered, saying:

"Modesty!" Of course there is no such person as Willie, but that is neither here nor there. -Detroit Journal.

#### Reflections of a Bachelor.

No woman every kept a diary for whole month at a time.

Most women's faces remind you of

As soon as a woman begins to study an-atomy she begins to think she has pains

in queer places.

When a man is in love he thinks just the same about women, but he thinks the

Nothing makes a man so proud of civilization as when he sees a woman wearing a ring with one of her baby's milk teeth set in it .- New York Press.

#### Printed vs. Verbal Advertisements.

There are still occasionally to be seen a few merchants who insist that their stores are so well known that they do not need to advertise. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that their assertion is true in every particular, how did their stores become known, and why do they remain known? By reason of the fact that they were and are advertised verbally by their customers But that sort of notoriety cannot keep any store abreast of the times; and, in ness, not to go forward is to go back-ward. The merchant who would keep to the front in his line of business must advertise daily with the million tongues of the recognized medium of communication with the public, instead of depending for publicity upon the occasional good words of appreciative friends.-Philadelphia Rec-

#### Making a Bose Orchard.

The white grubs have commenced to control us again in the strawberry field but only discovered so far in fall set patches, in rows which are in close proximity to an old, soddy blackberry row. Plowed this old row the other day and Plowed this old row the other day and some control understand that there is the market, for the reason that the tree grows so crooked and slowly that nurserymen will not grow it. Those who buy trees, says Edwin Hoyt in Rural New Yorker, do not understand that there is out in dozens of useless and formless twigs and limbs. By keeping the trees into a certain form and symmetry we conserve tinuous line from one end of furrow to the other in the furrow nearest the straw-than another of the same species. If a who thinks that ants are making trouble berries. This will settle some, I know, nurseryman were to bud 1,000 stocks to Bartlett he would, no doubt, get 900 good trees, while if 1,000 stocks were budded to Bosc, he might not get more than 100 good, salable trees, and many of these might have to be staked while growing to get the body up straight so as to make a tree a customer would receive if sent to Many nurserymen grow a few him. Bose by top-working them, that is, by budding the Bosc in the top of some strong-growing variety like Clapp, Buffum

> Note. I have a high opinion of the Boso pear. It is a large, yellow pear of the finest quality, and it keeps well and it ships well, and sells well in the market. I propose to bud a small orchard of Kieffer pear trees to the Bosc pear the coming season. The Kieffer is a great bearer with us, and so far has sold very well, and ships as well as potatoes. I fear that there will be too many Kieffer pears offered in the market and that the supply will exceed the demand, but I have little fear that there will be too many of the delicious offered for sale.-Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

## Experience with Pear Blight.

Some 30 years ago, the blight was prevalent all through this section. And no fruit has seemed to be exempt from it. And none seemed to suffer so much as the

At this time we had some 12 or 14 pear trees, nice, young, thrifty, just com-menced bearing when the blight made its appearance on them; in two years all were dead but one, that one had shown no sign of blight, but the next year it took the blight one day and all the leaves, limbs and fruit (it was about latter part of June) looked as though they had been subjected to a severe fire; were black.

I think it was that week I had seen in some paper a cure for the blight. And I tried it on this tree, knowing it would die anyway, as all the others had, but had no faith in the remedy.

I took a saw and cut off all the affected parts-the whole top, all but four or five lower limbs-and applied two or three coats of boiled linseed oil to the body and large limbs, and put it on heavy where cut off. Result, that the tree is living to-day, thrifty and has born full crops nearly every year since, and has never shown any signs of blight since. Second-Some six years ago I bought four Kieffer pear trees, said to be blight-proof. My trees grew nice ly and bore some fruit second year, and at same time showed some signs of blight. I removed all affected parts (branches), and burned them. One day I discovered that my nicest and largest Kieffer had the charcoal from the ground up to the limbs. I at once applied two or three coats of linseed oil to the body; it got over it, all the bark came off, and to-day it is a healthy tree, and has shown no signs of blight since. This is my experience with blight. The remedy is simple, and not costly, easily applied, and if it does not cure, the blight will kill the trees anyway. So there is no loss. Last year you wished to know whether any of your subscribers had ever grafted the persin or not. I have grafted them for years and never found any more trouble in doing so than in grafting the apple.-Cullen Brad-

ley, Ind.
Note: Cutting off the diseased branches
and burning them is the best thing to

do. This has cured thousands of trees. I would have no confidence in the oil. Boiled linseed oil (so-called) may be fish oil, mixed oils, or what not. I should hesitate about putting the oil on my trees.-Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

#### Trapping the Curculio.

To the Editor Green's Fruit Grower. Dear sir: Will you be so very good as send me the best method of catching curculio, how to fix and where to get the wire that I see is used, etc. I have 600 plum trees in bearing and the curculio are getting the best of me. I enclose stamped envelope, and shall be most grateful if you will sacrifice your time and answer me. Yours very truly, Wal-

Reply: Every year we answer such questions as the above. There are many devices for catching or destroying the curculio. The oldest and most popular is by jarring the tree severely with a wooden mallet, striking on the stub of a limb wrapped for that purpose, thus jarring the curculio from the leaves or branches and letting them fall on a canvass spread upon the ground, after which the curculio are burned. The work should be done early in the morning when the air is chilly

and the curculio are most dormant. For large orchards the canvass has been ingeniously attached to a wheel-barrow in a funnel shape, with a slit in one side to admit its passing directly under the tree on each side of the trunk, in place of hav ing the canvass upon the ground.

Plum orchards have often been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture for the destruction of curculio, as well as for leaf blight on plums, but this spraying has not entirely prevented the work of the curculio.-Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

#### Choosing a Career.

George Cary Eggleston has written an article for the New York World offering some good advice to the boys who are about to finish their schooldays. He says that in choosing a career no boy should be misled by the cry that the professions and higher walks of life are overcrowded. He says it is a melancholy but indisputable fact that the lower walks of industry are immeasurably more overcrowded. The best thing for the young man to do is to decide that the whole world is more or less overcrowded, but that ability backed by persistent industry can make a place for itself anywhere. Mr. Eggleston advises the boys to measure their capacities without fear or favor, to find out what they can do best in a world that insists on capacity as the measure of reward, and then to equip themselves for that work as well as they can. The rest will take care of itself. Though one might qualify this advice with various "ifs" and "buts," It is fundamentally correct Chicago Tribune.

There is more or less complaint in fruit cherry and other fruit trees. The grower would notice that the insects are not only harmless but do much good. The real enemy is the minute green aphis, which frequently attacks the young growth on trees, sucking the sap through the easily pierced, bark. As these insects are about the same color as the bark they are readily overlooked, while the ant which follows and eats the exuding sap is noticed. To rid the tree of the real pest, the aphis, spray with Bordeaux mixture or kerosene mulsion. The aphide feed on the tender growth early in the season, often before the tree puts out many leaves, so that they considerable harm.

## Home.

A world of strife shut out, my dears, A world of love shut in, And that is what the home should be In midst of care and din.

Beyond its doors the battle waged To gain the daily bread; Within, the wife with angel face, The baby's sunny head.

Temptation often grim outside, But strength the crown to win In hours of prayer at eventide The happy home within.

A world of strife shut out, my dears, A world of peace and love, And we shut in as in an ark, With God's own light above.

Dear little home, our star of hope
Upon the roughest road,
The type of heavenly rest where God
Makes his divine abode.

#### Two Birds with One Stone.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

A Rochester nursery company sold some scions to me lately, possibly without knowing it. This spring I ordered several pears, apples and Japan plums from them. When the trees came I was delighted with their fine appearance, and especially with the strong healthy shoots of last year, which I saw would make nice scions. So I set the trees, leaving all the tops on for a few days until some warm days came and the buds on the stocks had started. (The newly set trees did not start quite so soon as the stocks.) Then when all was ready, I cut back their tops as is usually done and used what I cut off for scions, grafting some 50 stocks of pears, apples and plums. Thus I have multiplied my trees. Then, too, I shall presumably see the fruit of those I never saw somewhat sooner. There are not many plums I think are cleft grafted, but it is quite as easily done as to graft apples or pears. It is my impression that you ought to do the work quickly, sloping the scion and putting it in without laying it down, and waxing instanter. Do not get the grafting fever so bad as to work old trees that have nearly or quite got their growth, the scions grow feebly and are likely to die in a few years, so it is not worth doing. See that the branch you cut off to make a stock has shoots six inches long, at least, and a foot is better. I have lately worked the Japan quince on the pear, and the common lilac on white ash and succeeded with both .- E. S. Gilbert,

five years ago?" was the somewant per-plexing question put by a man of fifty at a recent social gathering. "I mean," he explained, "the actual difference in appearance. Look at the photographs of our mothers at forty, and compare them with the women of forty we know. Why, foday a woman is young at that age any favorable circumstances. Then she

was elderly." "The answer is easily found, I think," replied a woman. "Girls were taught from the cradle to the grave that the whole duty of woman was to get married, and the mo ment she attained that supreme felicity her sole anxiety was set at rest. Consequently she adopted the dress and manner of an old woman as soon as she became a wife. If any occasional young woman proved recalcitrant she was criticised and gossiped about until she was worried into submission to established usage. The emancipation of the married woman is one of the triumphs of the woman's century, and we nust be closely watched or they will do owe it to the 'bachelor girl,' who has dared

# You Look Cross

What makes you look that way? There must be some good reason for it. Perhaps your tongue can tell the secret. Look at it and see. If it is coated, and if you have a bad taste in your mouth, if you are frequently dizzy, feel dull and drowsy, if your head aches, and if your food rests heavy on your stomach,

# That's Your Liver

A bad liver makes all kinds of badness. There's nothing its equal for making a man cross and a woman nervous. A bad liver means bad lessons for the children and bad tempers for the teachers.

Get your liver right and your dyspepsia and disposition will be all right. Take a good liver pill, an easy liver pill, a pill that any member of the family can take with perfect safety and perfect success.

# That's Ayer's

A box of them lasts a long time, for the dose is only "one at bedtime." You don't want a pill that simply gives a little temporary relief. What you want is a pill that cures constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, and here is just that kind.

"I have taken Ayer's Pills regularly for six months. They have cured me of a severe headache, and I can now walk from two to four miles without getting tired or out of breath, something I have not been able to do for many years. Ayer's Pills have not injured or troubled me in any way."—S. E. WALWORK, Salem, Mass., Jan. 17, 1900.

25 cents a box. All druggists.



e the powers of the sho emedy that in the sho me since its discovery into almost up who have been given up as incurable are being residally to perfect health by the use of Himalya. I ands of letters attesting its wonderful cures been written the importers, but limited space predented its. Read what a few have to say, protect that Hay-Fever and Asthma can be cured:

a detailed list. Read what a few have to say, provithat Hay-Fever and Asthma can be cured.

Wm. Kuhler, Sr., of Warrentown, Mo., writes Dec.
1899, that he was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma
five years' standing, and that his son was also curafter many years of similar suffering. Mr. C. E. Co
of Oradell, N. J., writes Dec. 25, 1890, that after fourte
years of suffering with Hay-Fever and Asthma he we
entirely cured and has had no return of this trouble it
hree years. Mrs. J. H. McFarling, of St. Helena, Ca
writes Dec. 27, 1893, that she was cured of Hay-Fever
several years' standing and has had no return of ti
disease since using Himalya fifteen months previot
Cured Asthma of many years' standing:
Mrs. D. L. Romick, of Decatur, Ill., writes Jan.
1800, that after suffering for sixteen years with Asthm
life became a burden, but for the last sixteen month
has been enjoying good health, having been cured it
Himalya. Rev. J. L. Combe, of Martinsburg, We
Va., writes to the New York World on July 23rd, th
teured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, a
Mrs. E. Johnson, of No. 417 Second Street, Washingto
D. C., testifies that for years she had to sleep propp
up in a chair unable to lie down night or day.

If you suffer from Asthma and Hay-Fever in a
fewn de not desaut, but write at once to the Kor

If you suffer from Asthma and Hay-Fever in a form, do not despair, but write at once to the K Importing Co., No. 1162 Broadway, New York Ci N. Y., who in order to prove the power of this wood ful new botanic discovery will send you one Trial Co by mail prepaid, entirely Free. Remember it con you absolutely nothing.

#### THE APIARY

-its pleasures and profits, is the theme of that excellent and handsome illustrated magazine, Gleanings in Bee Culture. We send a free sample copy, a Book on Bee Culture, and book on bee supplies to all who

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

# CHEAP FARMS

# Southern Illinois

sissippi Valley R. R. in the famous

# Of Mississippi-Specially adapted to

raising of CORN, CATTLE AND HOGS. Soil Richest in the World Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, Illinois Cent. R. R. Co., Park Row, Room 180. CHICAGO, ILL.



Before ordering your su rite for our Descriptive degue and Price List BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO Berlin Heights, Eric County, Chio.



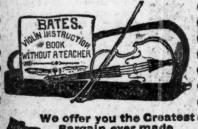
S3 a Day Sure and way will show you fact the same will show you have the same absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work it



MAPLE FARM DUCK YARDS.

"Natural and Artificial Duck Culture." free with each order. Send for catalogue to JAME RANKIN, South Easton, Mass. (Monarc Incubator still ahead.)

TIRE TIGHTENER SETS TIRES FOR to All Mends harness for all most nothing. Get one Harness Mender | most nothing. Get on for your own use. Tak



Bargain ever made VIOLIN OUTFIT

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

A Cenuine Imported Violin Outfit for only \$3.50.

A most Beautiful Violin, artists not passent outline, initiated and poissived so as to be but all the rios elegance of the wood, are dou ined, and of brilliant sano. Each outli sent colate with Italian string, the pers, pearlinial foces, and successful packed in violin ber. Book untimentary, earsfully packed in violin ber. Book untrucked, and did pieces of choice music for o With each Violin Outfit we send The Best In struction Book ever published, so you can lear to play at once without a teacher. We also sen

600 Pieces Violin Music Be wise in time, and send us your order at once, a

on vill never get such a bargain again.
On receipt of only \$3.go, we will send you
The imported Violin, all complete, ready to
play, with full set Bast Strings, a Fine Vioiin Bow, a Violin Box, Complete Instruction
Book, and foce pieces Violin Music. This
outfilt is worth three times what we sak for
it. You never may have such an opportunity again. Take advantage of this Wonderial Bargaia, and send as your order to-day.

iditional, \$3.60 in all. we will inch



Egg Eating Hens Again.

Tell S. M. K. that his hens can be cured of eating their eggs. I cured mine, and know whereof I speak. There is no 'hatchet' in the prescription, either.

The hens eat eggs because their rations are unbalanced; they crave something that their food does not supply. Sometimes thirst will drive them into this vicious habit, but more frequently it is lack of grit needed for the shell of the egg. I keep crushed clam and oyster shells before my fowls all the time, and they will not eat eggshells now, for I have tried them. Neither will they peck at an egg that happens to be on the ground. If S. M. K. will give his hens a chance at some shells he will see for himself how eagerly they consume them, and, besides, in a very few days he will have the satisfaction of filling a larger egg basket.

Give the hens lots of good things to eat, such as apples, cabbages, beets, sweet or sour milk, and, above all things, meat in some form. Do not chop everything fine so that they can devour it at once, but give the rations in such a shape that they must work and try to get a bite, the vegetables whole and the meat in big pieces Put a whole hog's head in a shallow box and the hens will pick off every particle of skin and meat. When grain is fed, cover it with chaff or leaves. Keep the hens busy hunting for goodies, and they will forget about those raw eggs. In the winter I put an armful of clover hay in the at once.-N. Y. Tribune.

Animal Food for Poultry.

In these tests 1,000 chicks and 170 duckings have been grown to marketable size, and 90 hens and 40 cockerels have been fed for lengthy periods; so that the evidence has the weight of time and numbers. It all points in one direction: Toward superiority of rations containing animal food over those made up of grains alone. In no case has the reverse of this proven true, and in nearly all the trials he difference has been most noticeable. When the lack of mineral matter in an allgrain ration, as compared with one containing animal meal, is supplied by bone ash, the difference disappears or favors the grain ration; so far as chicks and lay-ing hens are concerned. That is, it is the mall amount of ash in the grain ration which makes this ration inferior to one containing animal meal, rather than a diference in quality of the protein.

Practically, this is of little importance, for, except under rare conditions like those surrounding these experiments, it would be easier, cheaper and better to use animal meal, meat scraps or cut bone to supplenent a ration for fowls in confinement, than to burn the bones or to buy bone ash. Something to supplement the ash-poor grains they must have and it is simpler to give it in a natural form, combined with valuable protein and fats, than to burn out the organic matter and give the ash

In farm poultry feeding, where the birds have the range of orchard and pasture, of course they get animal food in the in sects and worms and snails which they scratch for so vigorously; so grains may make up practically all the ration fed. The birds themselves will attend to the supply

of animal food. of the bone ash did not make the grains a perfect feed. Ducks are naturally great overs of small fish and frogs and snails and such forms of animal life found in their water excursions and unless they have something to take the place of this animal matter, they can not do their best. -N. Y. Experiment Station Report.

Diseases-Remedy and Prevention.

Exercise is the best tonic. Never feed sour or tainted food. Cleanliness is next to godliness. High perches cause humble foot. Keep the drinking fountains clean, Clean up the droppings every morning

Kerosene the roosts once a week for lice. Feather-pulling is a vice caused by overowding and idleness. Burn a pound of sulphur in each pen

once a month to disinfect. The moment sickness is noticed separate the victim from the well ones. Before giving liquid medicine to ee that the nostrils are clear.

The majority of cases of "cholera" are nothing more than indigestion and lice. Quinine dissolved in water is an excelent wash for swelled head in roup. Keep a piece of assafetida in the drinking fountain as a preventive of gapes. An ointment made of equal parts of kerosene and melted lard will cure scaly

legs. For lice rub the heads of the chicks with a sponge that has been moistened with kerosene,

A tablespoonful of kerosene in a quart of drinking water is a good remedy for Put four drops of tincture of aconite in half a pint of drinking water if there are

signs of colds by sneezing. Gapes is a disease that shows itself in chicks between six and eight weeks of age and not generally after four months old. When pullets are too fat, too much animal heat is apt to be created, which is likely to throw them in moult out of sea-

To disinfect, clean the coops and then wash thoroughly with water containing five ounces of sulphuric acid to one gallon, Spade up the runs and scatter carbolate of lime freely about the house.

A small piece of camphor about the size one.) of a grain of wheat daily and 10 drops of camphor or turpentine added to a pint of drinking water is a good remedy for the gapes .- A Few Hens.

The Guinea Fowl.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Perhaps I am a Guinea fowl crank-anyway, I think that these birds beat other fowls hollow, or that I have an extra strain of them that is more valuable than the general Guinea fowl. Some consider them as Guinea fools—do nothing but make a big noise—lay eggs where no one on earth can find them—batch out and drag the chicks through the wet grass and

—that's all. I have twenty birds now—about 16 hens and 4 roosters. If a bushel of eggs are needed for any special purpose, I take a basket and gather them in. It would seem that the 16 hens have their favorite nest, sometimes half a dozen of them lay on one nest. I take from 6 to 20 out of a nest at a time, always leaving THE LUNATIC AND THE BUTCHER

in the same nest. If gathered close they find new places to lay. I have 4 or 5 of these stock nests at present. When I first commenced keeping these birds they were wild, went half a day's journey to find a nesting place into a cedar vamp. Now they have become considerably domesticated. The reason may be that during the coldest time of winter I lunatic. shut them in the henhouse with the hens to the latter's apparent discomfort at

The question may be asked: What do you feed them and how often? In the winter when the ground is covered with snow I feed them morning and night what would be a light feed for fowls-from the general fowl feedbin. For the rest of the season they are fed perhaps once a week if they happen around-or as I may saycome and ask for it. Why, what do they live upon? Grass, weeds and insects. I venture to say that a farmer could not keep more valuable insect exterminators on his farm than a flock of Guineas; wo be to the grasshopper that hops anywhere within twenty feet of a live Guinea.

a goodly number, and they continue to lay

By the by, the egg of a Guinea is far richer than any old P. Rock or spangled breasted Buff Cochin or any other kind of hen that ever laid. When I have eaten all that is needed and supplied those who need, all their wants, I shall let these old Guineas think that I cannot find their nests any more and later on I shall not be surprised to find from 12 to 16 old birds with from 20 to 35 young birds each catching grasshoppers any fine morn ing .- E. H. B.

#### Hints in Henology.

Notice which hens lay the largest eggs. Sometimes the largest hens lay smallest

All nests should be movable. Lice collect behind permanent nests and give a great deal of trouble. After the hatching season, all surplus cocks should be marketed, as their food is

a total waste and is quite a serious iten of loss. Cleanliness and pure water are import ant items in prevention of cholera and bowel diseases. Don't let the drinking water stand in the sun. The great mistake of beginners is to attempt a large number of breeds.-Farm

#### Peacocks.

and Home.

Peacocks of the familiar ordinary variety are raised by the breeders of fancy fowls of one sort or another, and they are not very costly nor is there much demand them; a pair of such peacocks might cost from \$12 to \$20. They might be sold for collections, or for public parks, but not often for private parks or grounds, where the white peacock would be preferred.

White peacocks are rarer and more costly than those of the ordinary kind ranging in price from \$100 to \$225 a pair Some of these birds are raised in this country, but the greater number are imported from Europe. White peacocks are like ordinary peacocks in their general characteristics, but instead of having plumage of the familiar blue and green having and black, their plumage is white. Some times the "eyes" in the white peacock's tail are of a creamy tint, giving to the tail, when spread, the effect of lace, from which such birds are called white lace

The demand for peacocks of any variety is small and no dealer in birds and animals keeps them in stock, supplying them only on order.—New York Post.

Turkey Culture.

Avoid inbreeding. Avoid exposure to showers. Nests should be on the ground. Feed the young little and often. Turkey broilers is the latest fad Seven eggs is considered a sitting, Curd is excellent for young stock. Turkeys need plenty of grass range. Do not let the young become chilled. Turkeys will shrink one-third in dress-

No "sloppy" food must be given the The bronze is the largest of the turkey family.

A good start is everything in rearing turkeys. See that the parent stock is strong and

Turkey hens are profitable until five years old It is a good plan to change gobblers every year.

Let the fowls fast for twelve hours be fore killing. It requires twenty-eight days to hatch a turkey egg.-A Few Hens.

This is the time of year to fumigate poultry houses. Remove all nests, roosts and everything that is portable, put a pound of sulphur in an iron pan with some burning coals, place the pan in the middle of the house and close up the doors, windows and all other openings, letting them remain closed for two or three hours. Afterward paint the roosts and nest boxes thoroughly with coal tar and whitewash the house both inside and out with lime A spraying pump is very useful to get the lime wash into the crevices in the roosts and walls. It is beneficial to add some carbolic acid to the lime wash. When a house is thoroughly freed from vermin i is easy to keep it so by attending to it regularly and whitewashing it frequently.

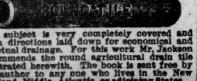
The Old Men and Women Do Bless Him.

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. Bye for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free book is sent, telling what they say of the treatment. Address Dr. D. M. Bye, Box 25, Indianapolis, Ind. (If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering

#### They Did Not Dream.

we would ever be offered such opportunities as are now afforded by the C. H. & D. trains; parlors, dining-rooms, bed-rooms, smoking-rooms—a home on wheels. Steam power, steam heat, electric light and attentive service at small cost. When going North to Michigan, Canada, or the Northwest, please consult nearest Agent of the C. H. & D. Ry. He will gladly assist in every practical way to make your journey a pleasant one.

The many acres of non-productive farm lands and their reclamation from swampy or marshy condition is given very intelligent and practical reatment in a little book bearing the title Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain, bublished by John H. Jackson, Albany, N. Y.



Discuss the Question of Falling In Love.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. "Did you ever fall in love?" asked the "Yes." replied the butcher, "and I have lived to regret it." "That is as I might expect," replied the

lunatic, "for who would look for sentiment in a man of your calling? But have you noticed the tendency of people to fall in love with people who are directly the oposite from themselves?" "No, I do not know that I have had my attention called to that fact. If it were so my wife would be a poet."
"I have noticed," continued the lunatic,

"that little men marry tall women; lean, lank and thin men marry fat women; butchers marry girls who write poetry, as you stated; ministers marry worldly minded girls; old men marry young girls; nomely men marry good looking girls; rich men marry poor girls. With the women it is much the same, since they choose for their life companions people are the opposite to themselves in personal appearance, in character, temperament, in wealth, and many other re-

"I have noticed one thing," remarked the butcher, "and that is that all people who are in love, whether they are big little, fat or lean, rich or poor, sentimental

or prosaic, all are fools.' "Be that as it may," replied the lunatic "I am going to relate to you some of my experiences in falling in love. I do not expect a sympathetic audience, but since you are not sentimental I am confident that a little sentiment along this line will you good. It is surprising how early life boys fall in love. When I was in life twelve years old, attending a country school, I was very much distracted by a girl somewhat older than myself, with a beautiful, fair complexion, red cheeks and blond hair. I cannot say now whether this girl was beautiful or not. but she seemed beautiful to me at that time. I am not quite sure she knew worshiped the earth she walked on. I was never so happy as when she was on the front of my sled, riding down hill, or before me, being pushed on skates over the icy pond. I was silly, of course, as you might expect from a boy of that age.

"This girl had a habit of biting her apper lip and before I was aware of it had the same habit. When engrosse in her studies she would lean her fair head upon her hand, and soon I was leaning my head upon my hand. I worshiped her from afar for several years. Finally she left school and married, and is now living at Grand Rapids, Mich."

"Was that the only girl you were at tracted to?" asked the butcher. "No, there are others. One winter spent in a distant village, attending school. My uncle, with whom I was stopping, was a wealthy man, which gave me some social standing. Soon after my arrival a party was given in my honor, to which many of the young people of the village were invited. I was not accustomed to the usages of modern society, being but a lad brought up on the farm, and was somewhat at a loss to know what to do on all occasions. At this party I was particularly struck with a tall girl, with beautiful blond curls. I do not know why I should have been struck with her, for I do not think she was remarkably good looking. She probably reminded me of the other curly-haired girl. During the early hours of the evening, happening to be seated near this young lady. I asked be seated near this y pleasure of seeing her home. She smiled in a way to make me feel that I had not said the right thing at the right time, but said it would give her great pleasure. I learned later in life

that I should have asked this question not so early in the evening. A JAM AT THE DOOR.

"The balance of my time at this party was spent in thinking about seeing this girl home, as to what I should say, etc. When the guests began to depart, I began to get nervous thinking I should lose my girl, therefore I secured my hat and over coat, and planted myself with my back to the front door, watching the ladies as they came down the stairway from the dress ing rooms. Quite a crowd began to congregate. When the jam was oppressive, a very polite gentleman asked me if I not kindly step aside from the door so as to allow them to pass out. You will see I was entirely oblivious to everything but this young lady. But strange to relate, although I waited there until the guests had all departed, I did not get a sight of this young woman, but went In Stuart orchard, where this was done, home alone, sorely depressed. I afterwards learned that she was engaged to a gentleman present. Very likely he obected to the plan I had proposed." "It seems to me you are the biggest fool

ever saw," remarked the butcher. "You must make some allowances fo extreme youth," said the lunatic. little later another young girl in this village gave a party to which I was invited, but this time I had become more accustomed to social ways and felt more at home. I had learned to admire this girl very much for several weeks previous to the party. She was slight and delicate and had suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis, one hand being slightly withered. She was a charming girl, as natural and winsome as daisy or butter cup. She was so quiet and retiring, and yet so natural in expression of esteem for me, I was quite enamored. I frequently walked with her to and from school and paid her all the little attentions possible, going with her to sleigh-ride parties, etc. By and by the winter ended and I re-

turned to my home, and this is the last I heard of this lady." "How many girls were there that you fell in love with altogether?" asked the

butcher. "I am not quite certain," replied the lunatic, "but the next one was the belle of our village. I do not know that this girl ever knew the secret of my affection, since in all these experiences I let 'concealment like a worm i' the bud' consume my heart. But this young lady was so popular and so widely known, and was in such great favor with the young men of all the surrounding country, I had but little hope of winning her. Nevertheless I was often found in her company, which I enjoyed greatly. She finally married a wealthy young man and I was left dis-

"You have never told me the names of any of these young girls," remarked the

"What has that to do with it? Name are nothing, it is sentiment I am trying to instill into you. One golden autumn, fair-haired, blue-eyed, peachy-cheeked, buxom, plump young lady came to our town to teach school. I was attracted the moment I saw her. She was indeed an estimable girl, as were all of those whom I so greatly admired. They were all girls who were gladly welcomed at my father's home, and such as any young man could point to with pleasure and nonor as having been his associates in

early life.
"I soon made the acquaintance of this young lady and from that moment on thought of but little else. I had a nice

I was driving through the village on my way to the post office when I noticed the pretty young school teacher picking her way daintily over the imperfect walk on her way to her boarding place. I knew I

was about to do something rash, but my heart kept up a vigorous thumping, and I had but a little time to consider the act In a moment my horses were brought to a halt by her side. I leaped from the carriage, and had asked her to ride. She con ented with the sweetest smile imaginable.
"After that I knew pretty well when she

was returning from school and happened along that way, and sometimes we rode further than her boarding house. But shall make my remarks too long if dwell upon each case in hand. This lady s now the centre of a happy family in Omaha, Nebraska.

"Whenever I consider these affairs. I am reminded of a story of a bachelor who in his old age, living alone, told his servant to set the table and prepare for twelve guests. When the hour arrived for the guests to come there were no arrivals Indeed, none were expected. Later the white-haired, old bachelor opened a box filled with flowers, and going from plate to plate, he left a little bouquet at each one, remarking, 'This, Susan, is your favorite flower,' and to another, 'This, Jessie, is your favorite flower,' and so on The host was in fact giving a dinner to maginary guests, each one of whom had been the loved one of his youth,- a very strange and unique story.

"Well, what has that got to do with this matter?" asked the butcher. "I want to tell you about the next at traction," continued the lunatic. was one of the nicest and best little ladies that I ever saw or heard of. She was a nost devoted Christian at that time and has since proved herself to be one of the greatest church workers in the country. A friend of mine who knew that I earching for a wife called with me at her house, and my calls from that time on were frequent. We often drove out toether and our acquaintance was pleasant and profitable to myself. I often debated with myself whether I truly loved this girl. I never could quite come to a positive decision, and while I was halting between two opinions a smart young fellow stepped in and carried away the

prize. "Was that the last one?" asked the

butcher. "No," replied the lunatic. "I will confess to you that since I was getting to be something of a bachelor I thought it would be no harm if the girl I married should have some property; therefore, becoming acquainted with an attractive lady whose father was very wealthy, and being at tracted by the ways and graces of the lady, and her accomplishments, I was a frequent caller at the lady's house, and her frequent escort to church, places of amusement, lectures, etc. I felt certain that at last I had met my fate, but soon lost all the money I had, and since ! had no desire to be the poor husband of a rich wife I relinquished this fancy.

"I was about to give later experien in falling in love, but on second thought I have decided it would be too personal too serious and too pathetic to be made public. But I desire to say in closing that the love affairs of mos young men are numerous and peculiar Perhaps they should not all be called love affairs, but rather fancies. These fancies begin early in life, as children and continue late in life, often even when grav-haired veteran moves about with difficulty on his cane, or crutch; such is the fate of mankind."

About Tent Caterpillars.

Things have changed since you used hoot our nests. Then perhaps a total of 50 to 100 nests was the utmost, now a low estimate would be 10,000. Powder and shot would not pay, I think. Again, nature, a shell which the spirit was to out was tried. This has its objections. Worms drop and make a new start. A pail was used under the torch, but this was cumbersome. Again, and last but not least, the torch burned the limit and in many cases the affected part died. This is not only my experience, but that of others. Then we came to spray. When buds have hardly started the worms hatch and the spray does not hang thick enough on the buds to kill the worms; that is, a spray of Paris green, 6 to 8 oz. to the bbl; but 11b. to bbl. fixes them all right. But my opinion is kerosene undiluted is the best, cheapest and only quick remedy applied (other than pulling out the nest and worms as soon as you see it) directly in the nest when the worms are home. A little goes a long way, and if applied when nests are small there would be no foliage to be injured and not enough used to injure tree, as what is used is mostly on or in the web of nest. not a caterpillar is to be found to-day. I

have tried it here. O. K .- B. Now we are fighting caterpillars. While our neighbors never trouble with their stock; looks as if they were keeping them so as to insure a good yield another season. Henry Widener's orchard, just above ours, is the worst around these parts (and there are many bad ones). No spraying or anything done to stop their ravages in the rchard mentioned. An average of forty nests to the tree is a small one. What will become of the orchards around here if the owners neglect them as they have done is not hard to tell. I believe that a good hot spray for the neglectful farmer would be a good thing if a law cannot be made to enforce it.-B.

#### A Common Pest. Nearly everyone is familiar with a small

soft, gray bug, oval in shape, about three eighths of an inch in length, and having great number of legs. These are found under boards which have been lying for some time on the ground, in rotted cow manure, and various other places where vegetable matter or wood is in a state of ecay. The florist knows this little fellow by the name of "sow-bug," and a most pernicious pest he is about the greenhouse or conservatory. To exterminate this pes is not a very difficult matter if undertaken at once on its appearance, by sprinkling about freely a deadly potion of three or four parts of soft sugar to one part of Paris green thoroughly mixed. This must be handled with a certain amount of caution, as it would be a deadly poison to children, domestic animals, etc., as we as to the insects. One should be careful not to introduce sow-bugs into the greenhouse or conservatory in the rotted cow manure used for mulching.-Woman's Home Companion.

A Friend in Need is a Friend · Indeed

At this season a number of subscription Green's Fruit Grower terminate. We have recently sent circulars to these sub-scribers whose subscriptions have expired, oliciting renewals. We are hearing from many of these good people daily now. If you who read these lines are among the number alluded to, will you kindly give this affair of renewing your subscription prompt attention. The Editor of Green's ruit Grower feels that his subscribers are his friends. He puts forth every effort to make his paper of service to them, and in look sharply after their subscriptions and their renewals. The Family Accounted For.

"John's gone to practicin' law; Bill's out exhortin', Dick's teachin' school, Tom's in the dry goods line, and Rufe's runnin' fer

"An the ol' man-what's he a-doin' of?" "Oh, he's a-supportin' of John, an' Bill, an' Dick, an' Tom, an' Rufe!"-Atlanta

#### Fatal Combination of Bad Habits.

The drinking habit is a bad habit itself. The habit of carrying large sums of money about with one, of "keeping one's bank account in one's pocket," is also a bad habit in itself. Simultaneous indulgence in the two habits is exceedingly likely to prove fatal to the indulger. Witness the recent case of Thomas E. Miaco who, with twelve thousand dollars in his pocket, went into a New York saloon for a drink. The next thing he knew he was in a New York hospital, seriously injured and without his money. A few hours after ward he was dead, as a direct result of simultaneous indulgence in the two bad habits above specified .- Democrat and

#### Gentleness.

The strength of God is very gentle. H does not make a great noise in lifting the tides or in speeding the stars in their courses. The sunshine is one of His greatest treasures of power. He turns the hearts of stalwart sinners by the touch of infant fingers or by the memory of pious mother's spiritual beauty and fidelity. By loving invitations, tender encouragements and manifold ministries of patience and sympathy, He encourages the penitence and the faith of sinful and weak human hearts. His children should seek more of His gentleness. We are too easily tempted to bluster and violence. We for get that gentleness is greatness as well as goodness. If we would do brave deeds, let us seek to be filled with divine gentlenes -Exchange.

#### Sheep in Spain.

In Spain there are some 10,000,000 migratory sheep, which every year trave as much as 200 miles from the plains to "delectable mountains," where the shepherds feed them till the snows descend. These sheep are known as transhumantes, and their march, resting place and behavior are regulated by ancient and special laws and tribunals dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one is allowed to travel on the same route as the sheep, which have a right to graze on all open and common land on the way, and for which a road 90 yards wide must be left on all inclosed and private property. The shepherds lead the flocks, the sheep follow, and the flocks are accompanied by mules carrying provisions and large dogs, which act as guards against the wolves. The merino sheep travel 400 miles to the mountains, and the total time spent on the migration there and back is fourteen weeks.—Spectator.

#### Cremation. (1) What was the earliest mode of dispos

ing of the dead? (2) To what do you ascribe the difference in the treatment of their dead by the Egyptians and ancient Hindoos? (3) Can you give the earliest instance of cremation in the United States? Reply: (1) It appears certain that the earliest mode of disposing of the dead was by interment. (2) To the different views they held with regard to the essential part of man. The Hindoos regarded the body as a clog upon the immortal part of our burst before it could take wing. "A man- steel sion," says Mann, "with bones for its rafters and beams, with nerves and tendons for cords, with muscles and blood for mortar, with skin for its outward covering—a mansion infested by age and sor row, the seat of malady, harassed with pains, haunted with the quality of darkness, and incapable of standing long-such a mansion of the vital let its occupier always cheerfully quit." No wonder, therefore, they resorted to incineration to pre cipitate the decomposition of the body. The Egyptians, on the contrary, thought that when the great cycle was complete the soul would return to reanimate its fleshy man sion, and therefore they were at such extraordinary pains for keeping the old tene ment in good repair-though how the poo tenant was to be accommodated without the usual furniture of brains and intestines is a difficulty which might have puz zled them. Little did they foresee the bodies which were so carefully em balmed for this purpose would one day be come a regular article of trade with Eu rope and America. (3) The earliest instance of cremation in the United States is that of Henry Laurens (1724-'92), the first President of the American Congress He desired in his will that his body be burned, and demanded the performance of the wish from his children as a duty. One of his daughters, when an infant, had been laid out as dead, and was revived by the fresh air from the window, which during her illness had been carefully kept closed. This circumstance made him dread the possibility of being buried alive, and he had some whimsical notions of the purify ing nature of fire, which he supported by texts of Scripture.-Tribune.

-Dangers breed fears, and fears more langers bring.-R. Baxter.

enswering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send ; PUBLISHING CO., 24 North William Str

#### Singular Medical Methods.

Blobbs Have you been sick? You lock as though you had been drawn through a Slobbs-Yes; the doctors pulled me through.-Oswego Palladium.

#### Her Damaged Horn.

"Well, well!" remarked the maiden-allorlorn to the cow with the crumpled horn, you remind me of a bicycle that has been collision with something." The cow ceased ruminating long enough o inquire: "Why?" "I observe," said she, "that one of your handle-bars is twisted."—Philadelphia

#### Reflections of a Bachelor,

Fat people never get any credit for he ng miserable.

Press.

The average man would never have a conscience if he didn't have a stomach, A woman judges a man the same way as she does a book—by the dedication. It is always a wonder to a man how an Easter bride can brazen it out the war she does.

A girl always likes to tell her engage ment to one girl friend first, so that she can find out what all the other men say when they hear it .- New York Press.

#### The Fatted Calf

Frank Starba, 15 years old, told Justice Sabath that he had run away from his home, 1051 Turner avenue, "just for fun." "And you had lots of fun, I suppose?" said his honor.

"No, sir, I did not." "Where did you stay while you werd away?" "Most of the time in the Palmer House." "What's that you say?" inquired the surprised magistrate. "Did you say you

stopped at the Palmer House? "Yes," answered the boy in a serious way. "I stayed by the radiators most of the time, so I could keep warm." "Well, where did you eat during your stay from home?"
"I didn't eat."

"And still you wouldn't go home? How would a nice hot roast chicken or turkey with cranberry sauce go?" asked his honor Frank made no reply, but he seemed "And some nice hot apple pie, and-

But his honor got no further. The boy

mable to control himself any longer, burs into tears, and, throwing his arms about the neck of his mother, he declared he wanted to go home.
"I thought I'd bring him about," said his honor. "The plan never fails."-Chi cago Inter-Ocean. -Character must be kept bright, as we

-Custom is the pillar round which opi ion twines, and interest is the tie that binds it .- T. L. Peacock. Parm Wagon Roonamy.

as clean.-Lord Chesterfield.





out—white hickory axies, steel wheels, ands, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs.

These Electric Steel Wheels are made to fit any wagon, and make practically a new wagon out of the old one. They can be had in any height desired and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With an extra set of these wheels a farmer can interchange them with his regular wheels and have a high or low down wagon at will. Write for catalogue of the full "Electric Line" to Electric Wheel Co., Box 91, Ouincy. Ill.

#### Quincy, Ill. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

answering advertisements in this column

please mention Green's Fruit Grower. BLACK Langshans, high class stock. put 15. A. M. Cordray, 611 Windermore Ave Station N., Baltimore, Md.

20 EGGS \$1. 90 VARIETIES. Choice Poul try Eggs, Pigeons, Hares. Colore 60-page book 10 cents. Mailed to any address J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa. A MERICAN DOMINIQUES. Choice, can A fully bred stock at reasonable pr Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 13. Edw. Safford, Montrose, Pa. BUFF ORPINGTONS, R. I. REDS, SHER-woods; 75 leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Hares. Stamp for catalogue. A. H. Nyce, Vernfield, Pa.

80-ACRE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE Kansas. For prospect for fruit. Box 87, Longton, Kas FOR SALE AT ONCE—A few single White, Rose Comb White and Comb Brown Leghorns. 75 cents to each. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland. SEND 25 CENTS—And get recipe for making tomato wine. Something new and nice. Bettie McIntosh, Mt. Carmel, Moore Co., N. C.

#### \$1,00000 IN CASH FREE TO YOU SAKRANAS

We will divide this month \$1000 among those who arrange correct prosps of letters nato the names of eight states. For example: \$AKRANAS Can you solve the rest? If so you will get a cash prize, For instance, answers are received each receives \$100. If twenty correct answers are receives \$50 and so on. We have no conditions or requests to work to secure cash present. It is only necessary to enclose \$5 cents with work to secure cash present. It is only necessary to enclose 35 cents with answers are received, early subscription as we want the prizes awarded to subscribers only and will spend in centire amount of cash received from subscriptions in additional presents to contest ants which shows our object is not a money making scheme but an idea to advertise out well known HOUTSCHOLD JOUENAL, established twelve years ago.

Extra Presents.—In case you can't name all the States we will give every contestant a present valued at \$20 who names over four fittees correctly, so you are sure of a reward. Don't be discouraged by ether attempts. You are now dealing with home publishers of financial standing and reputation. Write today as cash prize awaits you.

OLD JOURNAL PUBLICATION. LAWEDERA DAYMANRL NAHICGIM KASRABEN GIRNIVIA. Address HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENNAL

S1000INGOLD FREE

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

CROP RE FRUIT REPORT

The prospect at this ery favorable for an a cept peaches, which I nt one-quarter crop cality upon our highe osed lattitude for arly all killed, scarce low land the same medium height we h r a medium crop of nes in my life have miss on high land a mystery to me. A stion for the Profes ll the peach do this have a seedling che which this spring The tree is a se or Wood, with ve

rge white blossom, an s below zero with ry. Now are the good tree very much of I am growing 40 seed ch six are a scien arly Ohio and Wood ing the mother vine. ake an awful fine ap kely to find one or

owth, with bright ye

mong them?-John V RUIT REPORT FR nnessee in your pape ect is good for peach inds of fruit. There scarcity of apple blo each trees are overlos no one, hardly, has rees are neglected. lberta trees which

ear's growth, yet the I do not now see that our paper. I think it per for the fruit gr .-James Ragan. FRUIT REPORT

reen's Fruit Grower

hey were mailing size

gard to fruit prospe following: The app abundant as last ye d judging from eaches-this is no pe ags bear well-budded the bud being inju re no budded peache ngs? If so, what are ies the nearest to b Plums bid fair for a e not very promising Currants never were hole, the fruit crop s A word about rbank is loaded with erience with the Bu out as liable to be att With me of. The fruit buds out the same as the 22 below zero kille Burbank, while se ere not injured. Thos es were killed; many

> Japan plums here bloc me the Early Richmo eat out of hand. E lant them. Everyone east one tree, especially ee loaded with the

g killed.

The Best Disi

The best disinfectants nshine. Without the nfectants the most p sed to purify a pest p avail. It is more ise sewer should be v he waste pipes that rapped. A strong solu ing water poured d to waste pipes will di iently for the season uarts of boiling water ve cents' worth of lution scattered over le garbage pail has se and into cesspool pot that needs disinfe ually all that is neces nd sunshine can also is not safe to trust th oks clean may be very

usually a foul odor to sinfection.—(For L. A Cow's Taste i

"I am not an agricult ears I lived with an un We had several changes laids during that period hat certain milkmaids nilk than others. Our was Trieste, so nar er sad bearing, and it ouching of border song er to give a decent sup woman who genera ways wound up with to get the crear ilking process. A new rieste with sea songs ices. Another cow vangelist, on account itred for psalm tunmns. She, strange to cking tunes. Can you ondon Chronicle.

Notes From the

Yesterday we commend

rries. Not many was

rue, to take off this, the

secured some Van I or, fine fruit, that sold On Monday, the 11th, a larger picking. To-day we are usin der. This is a won-Ve are using it freel nted crops such as efit the land.

orn, etc. Will use it on orn, etc., later on. B is broken up and earth left around the farther side of the binder is in full ac ow a number of acres som is off; it is nov ing and a large cro ng down of window a load passes a

traw, and cut it just Two teams are draw the station. And such t appears that the shut The black aphis are fo

prized cherry kerosene emulsion iere is the promise trees grown with grass in among them.

Stable manure should never be applied in

has been found of great value in all orch-

THINNING AND THE YIELD.

pleted their growth.

dical Methods. been sick? You lock been drawn through a doctors pulled Palladium.

aged Horn

tted Calf.

acock.

ELECTRIC

osed of the best material ickory axles, steel wheels.

uaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. e Electric Steel Wheels are e to fit any wagon, and

e practically a new wagon
of the old one. They can be
in any height desired and
width of tire up to 8 inches,
an extra set of these
elsafarmer can interchange oractically a new wag

ERTISEMENTS.

cisements in this column ention Green's t Grower.

ns, high class stock, pure t prize winners, \$2.00 per y, 611 Windermore Ave., ore, Md.

VARIETIES. Choice Poul-Pigeons. Hares. Colored

Pigeons, Hares. Colored ts. Mailed to any address, ord, Pa.

diniques. Choice, care ock at reasonable prices. \$1.50 for 13. Edw. W.

ONS, R. I. REDS, SHER-ding varieties of Poultry, amp for catalogue. A. H.

FARM FOR SALE OR

Southern Kansas. Fir Box 87, Longton, Kas.

NCE-A few single Comb Comb White and Single

-And get recipe for mak-ne. Something new and atosh, Mt. Carmel, Moore

= TO.YOU

arrange correctly these eight le: SAKRANAS, is Arkanasa. For instance, if ten correct of answers are received, each or requests to make or any one 25 cents with answer for ribers only and will spend the additional presents to contest, but an idea to advartise our twelve years ago.

States we will give every constates we will give every con-

twelve years ago.
States we will give every con-correctly, so you are sure of a are now dealing with hones day as cash prize awaits you. ADELPHIA, PENNA

FREE

ESE THREE CITIE

hour of your time. This magazines into every home of YOUR MONEX. We card and send it to us, and

(LA

arked the maiden-allwith the crumpled horn, bicycle that has been ething. aminating long enough she, "that one of your

the peach do this some times? twisted."-Philade have a seedling cherry tree, five years which this spring has set a few cher-The tree is a seedling of the Gov of a Bachelor. Wood, with very thick, stalky th, with bright yellow bark and very white blossom, and has stood 32 deget any credit for bear below zero with but very little inwould never have Now are the good looks and behavior dn't have a stomach. tree very much of a sign of valuable

a man the same way by the dedication. I am growing 40 seedling grape vines, of which six are a scientific cross between Early Ohio and Woodruff red, Woodruff brazen it out the way ing the mother vine. Some of the young res to tell her engage-riend first, so that she make an awful fine appearance. Will I be ikely to find one or more good kinds all the other men say ong them?-John W. Hart, Southern -New York Press.

#### FRUIT REPORT FROM TENNESSEE. ditor Green's Fruit Growert

FRUIT REPORT FROM OHIO.

a medium crop of peaches. Very few es in my life have I known the peach

miss on high land and hit on low land;

mystery to me. And right here is a

years old, told Justice As I have not noticed any report from run away from his essee in your paper, will say the prosavenue, "just for fun." ts of fun, I suppose?" ect is good for peaches and most all nds of fruit. There seems to have been scarcity of apple bloom in this section ot." stay while you were each trees are overloaded, but the worst no one, hardly, has trees, and the few es are neglected. I have some small in the Palmer House." berta trees which I procured from ou say?" inquired the te. "Did you say you mer House?" en's Fruit Grower as a premium. hey were mailing size, and only had last ar's growth, yet they are bearing this the boy in a serious I do not now see that I could do without

by the radiators most ould keep warm." our paper. I think it the most valuable you eat during your per for the fruit grower I ever have -James Ragan. ouldn't go home?' How roast chicken or turker FRUIT REPORT FROM OHIO.

ce go?" asked his honor. According to promise some time ago in reply, but he seemed rd to fruit prospects here, I submit following: The apple crop, though not hot apple pie, and-" abundant as last year, promises to be t no further. The boy, imself any longer, burst judging from present prospects. rowing his arms about nother, he declared he es-this is no peach country-seedigs bear well-budded trees are shy bearthe bud being injured in winter. Are no budded peaches as hardy as Leedpring him about," said plan never fails."—Chings? If so, what are they? The Crosby es the nearest to being hardy of any

e not very promising. be kept bright, as well Currants never were fuller. Upon the hole, the fruit crop seems prospectively od. A word about Japan plums. The pillar round which opin nterest is the tie that ank is loaded with small plums. My ience with the Burbank is that it is ut as liable to be attacked by borers as is proposition is not all sonable price of the wagon t amount of labor it will durability. The Electric this Electric Handy Wagon Electric Wheels, have solved accessful and durable low onable price. peach. With me it is not curculio The fruit buds are injured by cold ut the same as the peach. Last year, 22 below zero killed all the buds on Burbank, while seedling peach buds ere not injured. Those on budded peach were killed; many peach trees be

> anan plums here bloom about the same the Early Richmond cherry. e is no better finit when canned Carly Richmond, and good enough eat out of hand. Everybody ought to nt them. Everyone would want at one tree, especially if he ever saw a e loaded with the fruit.-Yours, etc., len May.

lums bid fair for a good crop. Pears

#### The Best Disinfectants.

The best disinfectants are pure air and ine. Without the aid of these disctants the most powerful chemicals sed to purify a pest place may prove of avail. It is more necessary that a e sewer should be ventilated than that waste pipes that lead into it be pped. A strong solution of potash and ling water poured down the sink and waste pipes will disinfect them suffiitly for the season. If about four arts of boiling water are poured over cents' worth of copperas, and the garbage pail has set during the winand into cesspools or any similar that needs disinfection, it will be ally all that is necessary, provided air sunshine can also reach the place. not safe to trust the eyes; that which ks clean may be very unclean, but there ually a foul odor to any spot needing ection.—(For L. A. A. Tribune.)

#### Cow's Taste in Music.

"I am not an agriculturist, but for ten ars I lived with an uncle who kept cows. We had several changes of cows and milkaids during that period. It was noticed hat certain milkmaids could draw more lik than others. Our most characteristic ow was Trieste, so named on account of sad bearing, and it required the most ching of border songs to prevail upon to give a decent supply of milk. The woman who generally milked her alwound up with the "Land of the to get the creamy ending of the ng process. A new hand once tackled with sea songs and dire conse-Another cow was called the ngelist, on account of her intense tred for psalm tunes and Sankey's mns. She, strange to say, preferred roling tunes. Can you account for this? ondon Chronicle.

#### Notes From the Nursery.

June 9th, 1900. Testerday we commenced picking strawerries. Not many wagons needed, it is rue, to take off this, the first picking, but secured some Van Deman and Excelf, fine fruit, that sold readily at 12c. On Monday, the 11th, we expect to har st a larger picking.

Today we are using the broadcast This is a wonderful implement. are using it freely on all spring crops such as asparagus, seed forn, etc. Will use it on cow peas, fodder, torn, etc., later on. By using it all the bil is broken up and a fine mulch of earth left. arth left around the young plants. On ther side of the old nursery reaper binder is in full action. We always wa number of acres of rye for baling haw, and cut it just as soon as the om is off; it is now in fine order for

ing and a large crop. teams are drawing manure from station. And such manure it is that appears that the shutting of doors and g down of windows is in order every load passes a residence. But it

black aphis are found to-day on the prized cherry grafts. We give kerosene emulsion quick.

peaches. We are now killing the borers CROP REPORTS.

with wire and knife. Who condemns the English sparrow? I consider him one of our best friends. Never kill one unless it be to find out The prospect at this date is certainly ery favorable for an all cound fruit crop, what is in his crop. I find weed seeds ept peaches, which I think we will have and bugs and worms of all shapes, colors out one-quarter crop this year. In our ality upon our highest land in the best and lengths. Many a time have I watched the cunning fellows busy in the orchard, peering under the foliage for a succulen d lattitude for the peach, they are worm. I have found grain in the crop but y all killed, scarcely a peach, and on my opinion is that he must be a very poor ry low land the same, while on the land medium height we have a fair prospect

man who cannot afford to keep a sparrow Three one-horse berry wagons are fresh from the paint shop, and with their shining coats and white duck tops look inviting. We believe that the berries will taste better when sold from these wagons ion for the Professor to answer: Why than they would from some berry wagons we have seen.

How about spraying? Have you killed off all the tent cateroillars, the canker worms, the bud moth worms, and every other pest? If not, you should follow i up. We found it necessary to spray all on-coming one-year apple buds the other day -the bud moths had been there and their progeny were doing the mischief. We settled them .- E. H. B.

#### Red Cross Currant this Year.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

One of the prettiest sights I have noted this spring is a two-acre fruiting patch of four-year-old Red Cross in full blossom. The currant has never had any special attraction to me as an ornamental flowering bush before, but this field, with every bush systematically pruned and each and every bush covered with pretty racemes of flowers, is indeed a pleasing sight. I wonder that the currant has not attracted me before.-E. H. B., Monroe Co., N. Y. Note: 'At our Rochester place the Red Cross Currant gives promise of a marvel-ous crop of fruit. It is a very vigorous hence the bushes are large and heavily laden. Berries are large with long full clusters. It is of the best quality .-Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

#### Life on an Ostrich Farm.

Although ostrich plumes have been held in esteem as beautiful ornaments for centuries, it is only within the last forty years that ostriches have been bred for the sake of their plumage, and the first ostrich farmers found they had discovered a perfect mine of wealth in the idea (says a writer in Chums). Very much as the earlier colonists at the Cape picked up and gave their children certain pretty pebbles to play with, utterly ignorant of the fact that the supposed pebbles were really diamonds worth in some cases thousands of pounds, so the early trader in ostrich feathers used to shoot ostriches for the sake of one crop of feathers. It never occurred to him that he was throwing away a fortune every time he did this, since by keeping the bird he could have reaped a sim ilar crop every six months. He was, in fact, killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. Even greater care is required with ostriches than with sheep. The birds in captivity are subject to numbers of diseases which do not attack them when in the wild state. They are easily injured, their legs, for instance, often getting broken by a fall or a blow, or even when dancing (for, queerly as it sounds, the ostrich, when it feels gay, will sometimes indulge in a fantastic jig). Then, again, the bird has a number of enemies-the lion, the jackal, the lynx, the wild cat, and the dog. Even the monkey is a pest on an ostrich farm, for it will chase the young birds about, and in its attempt to gambol with them frequently do them serious injury. That the provisioning of a full-grown ostrich is not a very difficult problem may be inferred from the fact that it will eat seeds, roots, insects and small reptiles as well as sand, pebbles, bones, and pieces of old iron. The last mentioned items on its bill of fare it takes about 338 12-ton cars; the total shipments to assist digestion. There is even a case for the season of 1899 have been nearly on record of a colonist who was accus-tomed every evening to give his ostrich the to the end of December. As it will be newspaper for supper! When the time arrives for plucking the feathers the over, doubtless these figures will be in-ostriches are driven into a small kraal or creased by some millions of pounds. The enclosure with a movable end, which is brought down so as to crowd the birds together, and prevent them kicking, for when angry, the ostrich kicks like a horse. The men can then stand in among them and pluck without danger, one man stand-

The history of Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s phenomenal growth reads like a romance. It is the achievement of an idea. It furnishes all the advantages of a department store in every home, no matter how remote, and their mammoth catalogue of 1100 pages seems to include everything within the gamut of human needs. The catalogue is sent by mail to any address, on receipt of 15 cents; the postage alone is 30 cents, and it is as important an addition to any library as the classic and standard books of reference.

ing outside to receive the feathers.

reference. The weary city lady, worn out with irksome The weary city lady, worn out with irksome shopping, may well envy the country sister, who with the mammoth catalogue of Sears, Roebuck & Co. on her knee, in the glow of the family hearthstone is enabled to do her shopping. The various articles are so fully described and illustrated, and the guarantee of Sears, Roebuck & Co., so absolutely invulnerable, that the country purchaser is at once certain of getting perfect goods and a full competitive value for the money.

Instances frequently occur where goods have been ordered from an old catalogue on which prices had been subsequently reduced. In that case, the difference in cash is always returned to the purchaser immediately and not retained for account; this one method of doing business has won the unprecedented confidence of the people of the country in this firm.

This public confidence has been won by

firm.

This public confidence has been won by Sears, Roebuck & Co.. by their confidence in the people. Their policy of sending goods on approval, and refunding money if not absolutely satisfactory, is original with them. Their guarantee is as good as a government bond.

Their guarantee is as good as a government bond.

A visit to the mammoth establishment of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is a revelation of what modern and up-to-date business methods include. The visitor is at once made to feel at home, and feels a proprietary interest in the concern. The thousands of people employed handle the immense business transacted daily, with the precision of clock work. The clicking chorus, of typewriters are dispatching messages to all parts of the world, as if it were one person talking to a great audience. The various departments are thoroughly and systematically arranged, so that any one of the ten thousand articles represented in the catalogue is ready for shipment, almost before the ink on the invoice is dry. It is this perfection of system, their absolute guarantee of all goods, and the protection assured and given all customers against paying exorbitant prices, that has made the name of Sears. Roebuck & Co. a "household word." This firm has met the wants of the great mass of people, and every phase of the market in all branches is carefully watched, so that they are to a great extent buyers for the people, saving to them all principal advantages, including that of being in close touch with every branch of competitive markets.

#### A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed.

At this season a number of subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower terminate. have recently sent circulars to these subscribers whose subscriptions have expired, soliciting renewals. We are hearing from many of these good people daily now. If you who read these lines are among the number alluded to, will you kindly give this affair of renewing your subscription prompt attention. The Editor of Green's Fruit Grower feels that his subscribers are his friends. He puts forth every effort to make his paper of service to them, and in return it will be a favor to him if all will look sharply after their subscriptions and to is the promise of a fine crop of their renewals.

Thoughts in the Orchard.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Will I wander to-day to the hill, Trixle, Where we planted some trees long ago. There are apples and pears and plums, Trixle, And peaches all set in a row.

My heart was made youthful again, Trixie, My loving and lovable wife, When I thought of the spring-times so busy, In the morn of our wedded life. When we tolled and struggled and saved

Trixle,
And almost did without bread.
When we sacrificed sugar and tea, Trixle,
And took "Green's Fruit Grower" instea Through many glad years it has led us. And now that we're crowned with success, Let us thank Mr. Green and his helpers, For his journal, "the brightest and best."

#### Woodneckers and Anta.

Reply from the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

Editor Green's Fruit Growers In reply to your inquiry of May 31st, I will say that there is only one native species of woodpecker, the yellow-bellied sapsucker, known to injure trees. This species is not commonly found with us, except during the migrations, not generally after the middle of May, until about October, This woodpecker breeds in the Adirondacks and in some of the northern portions of the United States. The vellow bellied sapsucker feeds on the sap of certain trees, among them occasionally the mountain ash and apple trees. It also feeds freely on insects which are attracted by the sap that oozes from the small holes made by the bird. The other species of woodpeckers are among our most useful insect-eating birds. The woodpecker is one of the very few birds in which the salivary glands are appreciably developed and the sticky saliva with the barbed tongue enables them to feed on borers and insects in the wood. The work of the woodpeckers, which has protected the timber of the forest from destruction by in numerable insects, is very cheaply bought with the price of the very small amount of fruit some species occasionally eat.

Ants in some countries cause very great injury to trees and to cured wood. They are not very directly injurious to trees in this part of the country, but are indirectly injurious through harboring plant lice over winter and enlarging small decayed spots in the wood. The Department of Agriculture, Wash-

ington, D. C., some years ago published bulletin on "The Food of Woodpeckers." You can probably obtain a copy of this publication. All fruit growers and farmers should read Farmers' Bulletin No. 54 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture entitled "Some Common Birds in Their Relation to Agriculture." Yours truly.

W. P. WHEELER,

#### Exports of Cured Fruits.

If the fruit growers of California suc ceed in regulating the sales of cured fruits and use sound methods in advertising their product in the United States they will always find in this country their chief market, as they do now. At the same time, the foreign market cannot be neglected for if judiciously exploited it will enable growers to dispose of the surplus of each eason's crop above the home demand. There is no great money, perhaps, for the grower in fruit shipped to Europe, but there is some profit in it, and every ton sent abroad betters the conditions of the home market. For this reason it is gratifying to note the rapid 'ncrease of fruit exportations. The shipments of cured fruit to Europe for the season of 1898 aggregated something over 8,000,000 pounds, or four or five months before the season is prune shipments jumped from 5,981,600 pounds in 1898 to 22,244,000 pounds in 1899, apricot shipments from 1,543,285 pounds to 3,314,560 pounds; pears from 352,285 pounds to 699,519 pounds, and peaches from 144,269 pounds to 346,752 The figures for 1899 were obtained by the California Fruit Grower from leading shippers and are approximately correct.

The principal demand is for prunes and apricots, and these are the fruits that should be pushed in the European markets. If the State exhibits to be made at the Paris Exposition, the one by the State and the other by the Southern Pacific Company, shall do no more than acquaint the multitudes of visitors to the exposition from all parts of Europe with the excellence and cheapness of California cured fruits they will be well worth all the money appropriated by the State and expended by the railroad company upon them. To increase and to hold this export trade will be one of the aims of the fruit combination. California growers and packers will learn to adapt themselves to the conditions of the foreign trade, which in many respects differ widely from those at home, particularly as to the size, weight and form of packages, and these and other equirements will be studied and conformed to. But of course abnormal profits cannot be expected. Anything beyond a fair commercial price will necessarily re strict the market, for it is among the lions of workers rather than to the wealthy classes that the growers must look for a demand. The services that can be dered by the new organization in the extension of markets beyond the seas, by establishing uniform grades and seeing that all fruit intended for export is packed in conformance with the demands of the foreign trade in Germany, England and other foreign countries, will be invaluable to the California fruit industry.

#### Fertilizers for Orchards.

Numerous experiments made with fertilizers, applied to both old and young trees, growing in grass, lead to the clusion that such trees can be made to grow with sufficient vigor to reproduc large and profitable crops of fruit. The Hatch Station, after numerous tests, found that marked improvement was shown in the growth of the trees only when nitrate of soda was applied, as much growth being made when nitrate of soda only was applied as where all the fertilizing elements were used. Bone, fish, wood ashes, potash, etc., were tested, but in no case was as much growth made as from nitrate of sods. The explanation for this may be that the nitrate, being quickly soluble, washes down below the roots of the trees, while the nitrogen from fish or bone ma-nure, being slowly dissolved, is largely taken up by the roots of the grasses, and the trees get but little benefit from it. The test mentioned is with orchards in which grass is grown. It is probable that if fish, one, manure, etc., are applied in the fall and winter the nitrogen would be more available for the trees than when applied in April or May. Young trees in constant cultivation will require less fertilizer than The Lady and the Cow.

the spring unless the trees are heavily with fruit or are making weak growth. If young trees are on good soil and are kept under constant cultivation, they should receive no fertilizer or manure until they have set a crop of fruit. A her milking pails, and seeks in the cow cover crop of peas and barley (or rye) with the friendly tails, that fount of wealth that seldom fails. Ho! winds may own in August, to keep the land from washing and to supply some plant food. and blizzards may make the crop; but se ards under cultivation, the advantage of such a crop being that it can be sown late cow and the milkmaid will come in the season after the trees have comtop."-Nelson (Kan.) Republican.

#### A Golden Brick Yard.

It has been demonstrated satisfactorily that by thinning the fruit on an overloaded tree there is a gain in quantity and quality as well as the obtaining of higher prices. The results of thinning are that the foliage becomes more vigorous and more resistant to insect and fungous pests, the remaining fruit growing larger and more perfect in size, color and quality. The larvae of the codling moth, the insect which produces wormy fruit in the apple, pear and quince, and the larvae of the plum curculio, that produces the wormy plums and cherries, are destroyed in the immature fruit when it dries up or decays on the ground, and much less labor is required to sort and pack the remaining fruit when it is harvested. The cost of thinning is not much greater than would be the cost of the final picking and sorting of so much inferior The best time to thin the apple, peach and plum trees of their surplus fruit is early in July. The grapes should be thinned as soon as the size of the bunches can be determined, which may be about the last of June. The amount of fruit to gold bricks.-Chicago Tribune. remove depends upon circumstances. In some cases three-fourths should be removed. In the case of peaches and plums

## Value of Sawdust.

the fruit should not mature on the

branches nearer than six inches apart if

the whole tree is fruiting. With apples

done must depend upon the size and vigor

of the trees .- Philadelphia Record.

The American and Canadian saw-mills have discovered that the sawdust which they have been perplexed how to rid themselves of as a worthless incumbrance is worth some \$40 per ton. A chemist in Baltimore has invented a process of extracting gas from the sawdust adequate to supply a city like Ottawa with light and heat at 10 cents per thousand feet. This is thought to portend that around the great sawmills, which have been emptying their dust into the Ottawa River, a variety of new industries subsisting on it are likely to grow up.-Tit-Bits.

#### For Summer Cottages.

A tasteful decorator says that the ide that the seaside cottage should be a mass of awnings and gay interior furnishing is a mistake. Coming into the house with the glare of the sea in one's eyes, the rooms should suggest a restful relief. He advises green on the walls, the neutral tints relieved very carefully with a few bright fabrics. Care should be taken to choose for furnishings, etc., materials not affected by salt air.—New York Post.

#### Overhanging Fruit Trees.

The following opinion regarding fruit trees was rendered by Judge McClure re-cently. "If the branches of trees growing on one's land hang over the line upon the other, the adjoining owner may cut off the limbs perpendicular with his line, providing the branches have not been allowed to extend over for a period of twenty-one years, when no right would be gained to cut them off. Fruit on a tree is part of the realty and is not the subject of lar ceny. If the fruit had fallen to the ground the neighbor could nick it up and use it. The right of the adjoining land owner to lop off branches of over-hanging trees be fore twenty-one years of permissive acqui escence has elapsed does not carry with i the right to the fruit on the tree. The fruit is not the product of his soil or labor."-Philadelphia Times.

#### Women and Drinking.

"There is no question in my mind," said a man of observation and experience, "that the drinking of intoxicating liquors is or the increase among women, that is to say women of the better class, of the bes class, I might almost say. Various causes may be cited, but I think there is no one cause more answerable than the 'high ball,' plain whisky, Scotch or American, relieved only by a bit of ice and a dilution of carbonic-charged water. This makes a nice-looking drink in a long glass, and it is undoubtedly pleasant to most palates after a very little cultivation. It used to be that not one woman in ten thousand had the courage or the desire to ask for whisky as a tipple; indeed, it was considered vulgar, and a woman, who might get under the influence of wine and not think it a serious matter, would shrink from taking a drink of whisky in a public place. Now that is all changed, and a 'high ball' is extremely popular and quite as good form as any wine that ever gave its color to the cup.-New York Sun.

#### Dairy Dots.

A writer in the Kansas Farmer, writing on "How to Increase Profits in Dairying," sums up by giving nine ways in which may be accomplished, as follows: 1. By being regular.

2. By kind and gentle treatment. 3. By more judicious feeding.

4. By preparing more comfortable 5. By supplying plenty of pure water a

near as possible of right temperature. 6. By growing on the farm the most milk-producing foods. 7. By having cows that will drop goo

8. By weeding out the poor cows. 9. By keeping best heifer calves and

aising them on dairy feeds. Wash your hands in borax water instead of using soap. The milk pails are better and cleaner for having been rinsed in borax water. Use warm water to rinse with. Many dairymen who deliver milk to their city customers in the large tin cans rinse them out every day, once a day solution of borax water; a small handful of borax to a large dishpanful of water to wash the cans in. They use a brush to get them thoroughly clean inside. Borax kills the germs which cause milk to sour, and it costs so little everyone will be able to keep it .- O. J. Farmer.

KIDNEY Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't TROUBLE know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling how to find out if you have

Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. V. into the market. Variety, Clyde,

"Into the cow lot, bright and gay, the milkmaid hustles from day to day, and gathers the lacteal fluid white, while the morning sun is yet out of sight; and e'en when the sunlight fails, again she hustles blow and grasshoppers hop, and the bug long as the stream of milk don't stop, the

A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, credits Mrs. Mursell, who lives near there, with the ownership of a flock of gees which literally lay golden eggs, all their eggs showing traces of gold which they gather from the oozy mud of an adjacent brickyard. The clay used in this brick yard is taken from the bed of White Clay creek, a stream that empties into the Missouri just below Atchison. An analysis of this mud shows that it also contains gold, and each one of the manufactured bricks contains a percentage of the precious metal. As almost every house in Atchison is built of these bricks the owners have examined their structures and found minute particles of gold in their walls. As Mrs. Mursell has found the goose which lays golden eggs she is preparing to enlarge her flock with a view to future profits. If they do not rut up the whole brickyard the proprietors of the latter should also coin a small fortune in disposing of their product to these credulous persons who are always ready to purchase

#### To Make Cloth Fireproof.

The American consul at Freiburg, Ger and pears the amount of thinning to be many, reports an interesting discovery by German scientists, the application of which will render cloth and wood fireproof. The material used to bring about this result is now being manufactured by a German firm, and great things are expected of it The American consul declares that he has experimented with the discovery, and has ound that curtains, carpets, clothing, draperies and wood to which the liquid has been applied refuse to yield to flame. Even when cloth was covered with kerosene and the oil burned out, the fiber of the goods was only charred, while the piece remained intact. It is claimed that with the use of this chemical application, hotels may be made absolutely fireproof, and that it will reduce fire risks on inside property very greatly. The chemical is soluble, and is, therefore, impracticable for outdoor use. Garments, curtains or carpets that pass through a laundering process must be treated again. It claimed, however, that the scientists who have worked out the process believe they can render it waterproof in time. The discovery is certainly a most important one, and as the material is said to be very inexpensive, it may soon become of general use.-Kansas City Journal.

#### The Fatted Calf.

A minister, of the same persuasion, wh does not tolerate written sermons, took for his subject the prodigal son. He described his unhappy condition when he was feeding swine and was so hungry that he was glad to eat the husks he gave to them. At length he resolved to return to his father's house; but he had a tedious tramp; he was ragged, lame, foot-sore, hungry and no doubt his voice was husky, "for he had been feeding upon husks." But at length he reached his father's house, where welcomed with great joy fatted calf was killed to feast him. When the elder boy came in from the field he passed by the calf pen and missed the calf. Now, he said, "Who has taken away that calf, that fatted calf, that beautiful calf. "Now," he said,"Who has taken away many years?"

Still another absent-minded pulpit speaker, of unusual ability and fervor, upon one occasion, after a thrilling description of a battle-field scene, touchingly referred to "the groans of the dying and the dead." The moral of it all is, men, on and off the platform, should think more before they speak, lest by their careless speech and lack of thought they confuse the minds of their hearers, and fail to make the impres sion for good which is their great object. -Germantown Telegraph.

#### Marketing Green Gooseberries.

The gooseberry holds a unique position among cultivated fruits because its fruit may be marketed either green or ripe. The large European gooseberries reach marketable size for unripe fruit somewhat earlier than the American kinds do, and this gives them another advantage over American gooseberries, for the early prices are usually much better than those which rule after the bulk of the crop is ready to market. The accompanying market quotations taken from the Rural New Yorker and the American Gardening give some idea of the prices at which gooseberries sold in the New York market in 1896. In some localities the most of the goose

berry crop is marketed unripe. Some growers strip the green fruit from the bushes which can be done very rapidly, run it through a fanning mill to free it from leaves, twigs, etc., and then pack it in baskets for market. The reasons advanced in favor of marketing gooseberries unripe are: (1) The hard green fruit is not as easily injured in picking and packing as the pulpy ripe fruit is and it will stand transportation better. (2) The fruit that is allowed to ripen on the bushes is exposed longer to attacks of sun scald and mildew and, should long continued rain follow a period of drought, the ripening fruit is liable to crack and spoil. (3) The ripening of the fruit and seed is an exhaustive process from which the bush is partly relieved when the fruit is marketed green. (4) The proceeds from the green fruit usually compare favorably with the proceeds from the ripe fruit, although the large, ripe English varieties sometimes bring the highest prices of the season.

MARKETING THE RIPE FRUIT. The European gooseberries have another advantage in that they are preferred to American kinds at fruit preserving establishments where they are made into jam. The reason for this preference, I suppose, is because the jam made from them resembles more closely the article put up by English firms which already has well established reputation. The fact is, the American kinds have a thinner skin and more delicate flavor than the European kinds and fully equal or are superior to them in quality. According to the market quotations given above the large, ripe English gooseberries commanded from two to three cents more per quart than did the large, ripe Downing fruit. -New York Experiment Station.

Gov. Roosevelt dined at Spring Creek Hotel, Caledonia, June 13th, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument, and Green's Nursery strawberries were served for the dinner. We sent perhaps the finest crate of berries ever taken

# PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editoriof -GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

We have entered into an arrangement with our popular and well-known correspondent, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, by which the professor will be more often leard from through the columns of Green's Fruit Grower. Our readers have many questions to ask regarding varieties of fruits, methods of culture, etc., and we do not know of any one better qualified to answer these

questions than Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

The Van Deman papers will be continued as before. These papers have been largely read throughout the country, and generously copied by other horticultural and agricultural journals. Send on practical questions on fruit growing for the professor to answer. Ad-

My plums have been in the habit of where the tree roots are feeding. Capillarity before ripening. What is the larity works sidewise as well or better cause and how may I prevent it? J. L. than vertically. His trees are destined to-a

otter, Pennsylvania. Reply: This is one of the ripe fruit rots. It has its beginning very early in newly set nursery stock, cultivate it in traced back to the previous year. The but frequently. mummified plums might have been seen spring opened. There were many more on the ground. All of them were full of per solution. Earlier the Bordeaux mixto have applied. It would stick to the fruit rather badly now, so the other copper remedy must be used. This is what to keep the top of the earth as loose as is known as ammoniacal carbonate of copposible with harrows and other shallow. per, of which one ounce in twelve gallons of water is sufficient. One or two sprayings when the fruit is about grown, with an interval of ten days will usually have a very good effect.

dress this office

It is quite dry this season, so far, and possibly it may continue to be so all summer. What shall I do to kept my young trees and small fruit plants set out the last spring in a thrifty condition? My older trees are quite well loaded with fruit and I do not want them to be damaged by drouth nor the fruit crops fail to develop properly. What shall I do to keep them in good condition?-M. M.

Adams, New York. Reply: If these questions were to be answered in one word I would say, cultivate. There is nothing so good as a dust mulch to keep the moisture in the soil. Hard ground will give off moisture much more readily than that which is loose. The young plants and trees are having their first experience in their new homes, and they should be given as hearty welcome and as good a start as possible. Their roots are short compared with those f such as have not been transplanted, and as they are the sole dependence for the supply of water to keep the trees growing, hey must have every possible advantage. t does very little good to dig a little place around them, thinking that is sufficient. It is not, however well these little spots may be kept. The whole ground should be kept loose on top.

I now think of a case where a friend is starting him a new home and in one part of his lot he has planted a little orchard. He had first seeded it to lawn immediately about the house. The trees are barely living and are making almost immediately about the house. The trees are barely living and are making almost no growth. They have little cultivated spaces around them about a foot in diameter. Even if they were four feet it would not be sufficient. The hard ground and grass will take a large part of the recitations that should be left in the cilities. It will not grow in Virginia. The nuts are extra good and the trees have beautiful shape and foliage. They need good land. The loquat is a semi-tropical fruit tree that will scarcely endure even a light frost without damage. It will not grow in Virginia.

life of struggle if they live at all. My advice would be, to all who have

the season. In fact, it may be easily be the most through manner, not very deeply In regard to tiding over bearing trees still hanging on some of the trees when that have a load of fruit now on them, during a drouth the same treatment as for young ones is the best. Let there be no the germs of the disease and should hard ground over the whole surface of the have been carefully gathered and burned orchard. If the soil has not been plowed Now that the season of the the past spring and is now in sod I would growth of the fungus is upon us, the only thing to do is to apply carbonate of copfeeding roots are near the surface, having a struggle with the grass roots for food ture would have been the first preventive and moisture, and to destroy them with the plow would be an injury. But where

there is an attempt at cultivation be sure

working tools. Please inform me as to what kind of timber is the most profitable to raise in Va. Does the pecan timber make good lumber? Where can I get the paper shell pecans? Does the Loquat do well in Vir-

ginia.—L. B. Bullard.

Reply: The artificial propagation and growing of timber in any part of Virginia at the present time would be of doubtful propriety in my judgment. I do not mean to say that timber culture is not a wise and needed industry but it is far less needful in the eastern than in the western states. In Virginia and most of the Eastern States it is wonderful to see how quickly the young forests grow up on vacant land. In some places it is mostly pine but the greatest part is oak, chestnut. tulip tree and a large variety of other kinds. To grow timber there the quickest and easiest, way would be, to buy stump land and merely let it alone. If open land was to be planted to timber I think the western catalpa would be the most likely to make quick returns. It is of very rapid growth, very durable and valuable for almost any purpose that wood is used for.

The pecan is one of the hickories, and the wood is about the same in character and value as the common species. It is heavy and tough and makes excellent fuel. It might make good buggy spokes, but I have never seen it used for that purpose. and found it good.

The thin shelled pecans are grown in the Gulf States and may not be as hardy as those grown further north, but this is

# FREE NO MORE HAME STRAPS! A Maileable Iron Hame Fastener that will fit any-horse collar will be sent FREE and postpaid to any farmer who will send 35 o for 3 months trial subscription to THE FARMERS VOICE. This Hame Fastener is conceded the most successful thus far produced. It is GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS, If it is not the best thing you ever saw in this line send it back and your money will be cheerfully refunded. THE FARMERS VOICE has no superior among agricultural journais. Published weekly, 32 pages. Address THE FARMERS VOICE, Caxton Building, CHICAGO.





DOTTE is one of the band. somest fowle known plarge size, good layers, and highly New York markets will, in time more fully approach the value of the Wyander for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, ther fore if we want all the good qualities we must beven han one breed, but surely in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg-laying propensities and desirability is markets of the world. Eggs from prize Stock

ROCKS This brood is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Priend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Re-

BARRED PLYMOUTH

liable." It is the bird for business and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to As a far-sighted farmer once said to'us, "When you kill on from Prize Stock, \$1.50 for 18.

PEKIN DUCKS.

for eggs from Prise Sto \$1.50 for 18. Drakes/\$5.00 ca

Address, Poultry Department, Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER **表现了** A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Deveted to Orchard, Gardon, Poultry and CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. Correcton Press. Business Manager Price, 50 cents per year. Postage Pres Office, corner South and Highland Aves.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE BY MAIL Mency May be Sent by Mail, at Our Bisk, Four Different Ways, as follows:

EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS may be ebtained at any office of the American Express Co., United States Express Co., Wells, Fargo Express Co., Pacific and North Pacific. An order for not more than 55.00 costs only five cents, and you may send it at our risk. POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS may be obtained from the post-offices of all large towns, and will cost only five cents. You may send money by post office money order at our view

REGISTERED LETTER.—All postmasters must register your letter if you ask them and if such a letter is lost or stolen it can be traced. You may send money by registered letter at our risk.

BANK DRAFTS upon Boston, New York and Chicago Banks made payable to the order of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER may be WE WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE

money sent in letters, in any other than one of the four ways mentioned above. POSTAGE STAMPS will be received the same as cash or the fractional parts of a dollar, and in any amount when more convenient for subscribers. We prefer those of the 1 cent denomination.

DISCONTINUANCES.—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or postal card when you wish your paper stopped. All arrearages should be paid, at the rate of 5 cents a copy. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books, unless your post-office address is given.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers wishing their papers sent to a new address should write new address plainly and also forward the printed address cut from the last paper received. We will not be restricted to the paper received. monsible for papers lost by not followin

MISSING NUMBERS.—It eccasionally bappens that numbers of our paper sent to subscribers are lost or stolen in the mails. In case you do not receive any number when fue, write us a postal card, and we will mmediately forward a duplicate of the misses number.

Rates for advertising space, made known Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1900.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

is larger than that of any other horicultural paper published in America.

Remedy for Ants that Infest Trees.

At Green's fruit farm we have never been troubled with ants. We have found among trees infested with aphis (that is, greenish plant lice that infest the orchards. But some of our subscribers complain that ants do injure the foliage of their trees, and ask for remedies

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower Mr. C. Blume, of Illinois, suggests the following remedy after having thirty-five years' experience. The remedy consists of lanting a bunch of tansy near each tree. He thinks it would also keep borers away.

#### Western New York Fruit at the Paris Exposition.

It is reported that the fruit exhibit at the Paris Exposition is one of the most attractive exhibits. Various sections of this country will be represented in that where the sun would be totally eclipsed exhibit, each one vying with the other in and where it would be partially eclipsed, the beauty and perfection of the specimens shown. There are many sections of this country where fine fruit is grown to perfection, and there is considerable rivalry between the various sections but It is not to be expected that this exhibit will settle the question as to which locality in this country is the most desirable for the production of fine apples or other

Western New York has long bee famous for its superior fruits of all kinds, particularly apples, and for the long keeping qualities of apples as well as of the fine flavor of that fruit. There was a time when no section of the country could dispute the supremacy of Western New York as a fruit growing section. But of late years there are many localities in distant and nearby states, which do contest the supremacy of Western New York as a fruit growing section.

But Western New York is determined to continue exhibiting her fruits, and continue contesting for the supremacy. To this end, large collections have been from towns about Rochester, N. Y., for the exhibition at Paris, through the means of perfected cold storage preservation. The competition takes place every two weeks throughout the season, each cometition lasting five days. There are exhibits of apples from seventeen states, New York sending the largest and finest col lection, so far, the next best being Illinois next Missouri and the next California.

#### "Bird Homes."

Yesterday I saw two little school boys standing under a tree looking upward ex-pectantly, while high in the top of the tree was another boy. Presently I saw falling from the tree several young birds, one after another, then the nest. I approached the boys and asked if they knew the damage they were doing. "Do you know," I asked, "that you are destroying the creatares that feed upon caterpillars and other which work destruction in your father's garden, orchards or vineyards? Do you know that these birds have feelings the same as you have, and suffer pain as you do? How would you feel if some as you do? How would you feel if some one should go to your house, tear it down and destroy your brothers and sisters?" I tried to talk as pleasantly as possible with the boys, assuming that they did not know the crime they were committing. They accepted my remarks politely, with out replying, and hung their heads guiltily

out replying, and hung their heads guiltily as they marched away.

I am a friend of birds, a lover of birds, and a student of birds, therefore I am greatly interested in an elegant book published by Doubleday & McClure, of New York City, which is handsomely and correctly which is handsomely and correctly which is handsomely and correctly and correctly and correctly and correctly are supplied to the correctly and correctly and correctly are supplied to the correctly are supplied to illustrated with 104 large illusin this book descriptions of nearly of our native birds, with remarks ording their habits, sones, and

Green's Fruit Grower would be greatly interested in this elegant, instructive and nteresting book.

People in this great country must interest themselves in birds and learn how valuable they are, and how interesting and afford them protection, or else this country is to suffer irreparable loss through the depredations of numerous in sects upon which these birds feed, therefore I recommend with pleasure and con fidence this book on "Bird Homes."

While I am greatly interested in birds, I am not familiar with the names of many of our songsters. From childhood I have admired the song of a strange, weird, lonesome bird, which I have discovered while hunting in the most secluded re treats of the forest, singing a plaintive warbling song. During the last year or two, since my city residence is near large parks and thousands of trees have been planted in our locality, I have heard one of these birds repeatedly near our place But though I have so long been accus tomed to their music I have never ye seen one of these peculiar, retiring song-sters. When I approached the place where they last sang, there was always silence They seem to be shy and timid, hence their secluded habits.

During my repeated sojourn in the of song from these birds. I have asked people if they could tell me the name of the "Hermit Thrush." This book describes the following birds found in the Eastern United States, among others; twelve thrushes, seventeen hawks, fourteen owls, nineteen sparrows, nine swallows Did you know there were so many kinds of above birds? No, of course not. new book can be found at all of the leading book stores.

#### A Rap on the Knuckles.

An Englishman, who has by skill and industry worked into a position of confi-dence and responsibility with me, relates the following incident of his home life in England.

There were a number of nearly full grown boys and girls living at home, and it was not unusual for all to be seated at the family table. Usually the father and mother would be busily engaged in waiting upon the large family of children, but children would engage in conversation and thoughtlessly neglect to pass such articles of food as might have been placed nearest them. The sturdy English father at last becoming weary of asking these delinquent children to extend the courte sies expected in passing bread, butter, cheese, and other items of that class finally adopted a severe remedy. He placed under his chair a light rod long enough to reach any person at the long When one of the children wa particularly careless in passing the food nearest his place, he would unceremoniously receive a sharp rap over his knuckles It is needless to relate that it was not long before these children were active in passing things at the table.

There are many children, some of then well grown, who need disciplining along such lines as those noted. These children know when they desire to be waited upon but seldom consider that there are others at the table who need attention. In other words, children, like some grown people are inclined to be a little selfish. I know leaves). The ants do no injury in this of several families who have heard of this Englishman and his stick, who have resorted to the story in order to secure proorchards. But some of our subscribers per attention from their children.

#### Eclipsed.

There are many people who have but lit tle respect for science, or the views of scientific men. When astronomers tell such people that the thousands of stars seen upon a clear night are suns like our own sun, or planets like the earth on which we live, they say they do not believe such statements. The fact that astronomers told the precise moment when the sur would be totally, or partially, eclipsed on the morning of May 28th, stating exactly and when the moment of eclipse would be passed at different places, and that these predictions were verified, should teach us have greater respect for the views and assertions, not only of astronomers, but of all scientific men.

This is a scientific age. Science has done marvelous things for the good of mankind, far more than the average citizen realizes. Science has done much to dispel superstition. In past ages when the sun or the moon was eclipsed, or when any strange henomena occurred in nature, the people of those days, not knowing the causes assumed that God was displeased with mankind and was in this manner expressing his anger, or disapproval. The same superstitious ideas have prevailed in past days in regard to all natural phenomena. If the lightning struck a man's house and set it on fire, if a volcano burst forth into flames and destroyed and buried cities with melted lava, if a tidal wave swept over vast territories submerging and destroying thousands of lives, the people of those days, not knowing the causes of these strange visitations, attributed them to the wrath of the Creator.

In past ages people who were sick or insane were supposed to be suffering from sinful conduct and were treated accordingly. If cities were afflicted with plagues, or other misfortunes, it was supposed to be owing to the wickedness of those cities. Aside from the views of science we can see that those ancient views were erroneous, since where will you find a virtuous city; where will you find a community entirely virtuous? All human beings are more or less imperfect, and vicious people will be found everywhere, in the city or in the country. Superstition is an indication of ignorance. Superstitious beliefs can be dispelled by the explanations of scientific men. As we increase in intelligence super-

stition disappears. There is no department of human life, or of human affairs, which may not be improved by science. Life has been proonged by scientific study of diseases, or of proper remedies, of sanitation and cleanliness, and by the discovery of the germs of disease, how they may be deed. Science has also lengthened life by ed. Science has also lengthened life by investigations of food and food supplies. in past ages, what elements of nourishment men and other animals require in order to be kept in health and vigor. Science also discovers adulterations in foods and has explained the necessity of fresh air, ventilation and of the beneficial effects of sunshine upon ourselves, our houses

and our rooms. Scientific men have explained to us the origin of man, asserting the fact that man has risen from a lower race of animals. not expect in this short article to mention all the instances wherein we are ing labors of scientific men. I simply desire to ask you to have great respect for

Standard vs. Dwarf Fear Trees.

and Standard pear trees at Green's Fruit Farm yesterday, I could not resist comparing the value of standard pears dwarf pears. I planted this orchard with my own hands eighteen years ago. The tandard pear trees are twice as large as the dwarf pear trees, both in girth of trunk, height, and breadth of branches. The dwarf pear trees bore many crops of fruit before the standard pear trees commenced to bear. The standard pear trees will undoubtedly be living and thrifty, long after the dwarf pear trees have seen their best days. Both standard and dwarf pear trees in this orchard have been profitable, and have vielded numerous crops of fruit which have been sent by the carload to Pittsburgh, Pa., and to other points.

At the present moment the dwarf pear trees are more heavily laden with fruit than the standard, and yet I confess if were confined to but one class of trees large commercial orchard rather than the dwarf. My idea has been that the dwarf pear tree was more particularly desirable for the home garden, or for land which was high priced, and where immediate re-Adirondacks I have had a continual feast sults in fruit were desired. Dwarf pear trees can be planted very closely together, far more closely than usual, with good reof this songster, but none I have met sults. I could plant dwarf pear trees have been able to give its name. On page three feet and a half apart each way, 72 of this new book on "Birds' Homes" the same distance as corn is planted and I find this bird described under the name get large crops of fine fruit for many the same distance as corn is planted and years by keeping the trees headed back closely and by keeping the ground thoroughly cultivated. Why does not some one plant them closely?

Standard pear trees will succeed without any cultivation, although they should be cultivated in order to secure the finest and largest specimens of fruit. It is easier to cultivate the ground among standard pear trees since they branch higher. Cultivating the standard pear orchard is like cultivating an apple orchard. The roots of the standard pears also run deeper and further and cannot so easily be disturbed by the plow. Standard pears succeed on soil less fertile than dwarf pear trees since the roots forage over a wider range of land.

There are standard pear trees living which were planted over one hundred Even dwarf pear trees will years ago. continue to bear fine crops of fruit far longer than most people think. I do not doubt that there are many dwarf pear trees which have borne fruit for fifty years, and yet they are considered shortlived compared with standard pear trees In deciding whether to plant standard or dwarf pear trees, much consideration should be given to the character of the soil. If the soil is stiff and clayey I should prefer to plant the standard. the soil is fine and loamy, and inclined sand I should be more inclined to plant dwarf pear trees.

#### Experience with Liquid Manure.

Much has been written about the value of liquid manure secured by leeching ordinary barnyard manure much as you would leech wood ashes and applying the liquid to growing plants or crops Great stories have been told of the results of such manuring. It is said that a neighbor of mine once spread liquid manure over the ground of a small orchard, securing the liquid from a hole in his barnyard where the water had accumulated after a heavy rain, having leeched through a large amount of yard manure. This orchard began to bear immediately and it was thought that great results were secured from that date, covering period of fifteen or twenty years. It is a fact that the orchard mentioned was and is remarkably productive of very fine fruit. but I canot think that the liquid manure was alone responsible for the continued remarkable results.

I often see statements of a large increase in the number of plants secured from a new variety of strawberry, or raspberry, by applying liquid manure. have experimented along this line, and cannot report very favorable results. some instances the strawberry plants were destroyed by the liquid manure, it having been applied too freely, or too strong. There is certainly danger in applying the liquid manure too strongly im-

In one experiment I sunk fruit cans within six inches of valuable new varieties of strawberries and filled them with liquid manure. Some of these plants died from over-manuring, and I was disappointed in the results of those that continu live and thrive. My impression at that time was, after having made the experiincrease in plants of new varieties of fruits was to plant them in land already fertile, and to give them frequent cultivation, or if the weather is very dry to mulch the ground about them with strawy litter. I do not doubt that more plant and trees have been destroyed throughout the country by an attempt to make the ground rich at the time of planting, or immediately after, than by other causes. It is certainly a great loss to have the or ditches, but the best way to prevent this is to have smaller yards and have them covered to a considerable depth with straw or other refuse, or to have all barnyards roofed over.

I once knew a city man who tried va rious novel experiments on his farm, one of which was to have the washings of his barnyard conveyed by drain tile to a deep well in the yard. During the leisure season he kept his men busy pumping the water from this well into hugh tanks, much like the sprinkling carts of cities, and spreading the water upon large fields. As the reader may imagine this scheme was a failure since the water in the well was but faintly tinctured with liquid manure. owing to the large quantities of water there, and the continual inflow, and was too much diluted to have any effect upon the growing crops.

After a rain recently, I discovered a pool of liquid manure near our manure piles at our Rochester place. Since the water looked remarkably dark and of considerable strength, I decided to stake off a portion of my bearing strawberry bed and apply upon it this liquid manure and report results in Green's Fruit Grower. he ground was moist from the rain I had the liquid manure spread among the plants at blossoming time. About a week later I dug holes eight inches deep among the plants, at intervals, and poured into each hole all the liquid manure that a would contain. After the liquid had soaked into the ground I filled up the holes

with loose soil. I do not expect to see any marked results from the application of this liquid manure. The fact is that it is the previous season's growth and develop which tends largely to produce a crop of strawberries. If the soil was poor, and as a result the strawberry plants had made but feeble growth it would not be possiple to obtain great results by ma them the season of bearing. Therefore the teaching of my experience is that we should make the soil fertile before plant-ing strawberries and other small fruits. instance, cover a piece of sod vell with manure in the spring, plow it under and plant to potatoes, cultivating that which I do not de

and hoeing carefully, thus subduing the An Experimental Fruit Farm. weeds. The next season this ground would be in good condition for strawberries, or other small fruits, without addi-tional fertility.

## "A Snappy Game of Base Ball."

play base ball. This is an attractive game and I have not lost interest in it. This is an attractive Yesterday I saw the Rochester professional ball club, which last year won the championship of the Eastern League, play a game with the Toronto professional club. While the Rochester players are usually winners, having won four straight games in Syracuse a few days ago, Toronto has proved too much for them, winning three successive games. A man sitting behind me remarked that the Toronto boys were playing a "snappy" game of ball. man's idea was that the Torontos were making the most of every opportunity, were wide awake, alert, attending strictly to business, and displayed remarkable

Whenever I see a game like this, or any human effort which requires skill and pluck, I am led to philosophize, and to ask what would be the result if laborers in other fields should exert themselves so effectively. Supposing a man employing large number of laborers on his fruit farm, or nursery, or in his office, could rely on these workers being as enthusiastic, as nimble, as swift, and as accurate as were these base ball players, what would be the result?

And why should not these other laborers e thus effective? Base ball players are employed on salaries. They are paid for heir work the same as others, and are paid according to their efficiency. If they do not play good ball, they are discharged at once. If they do play good ball, a record is made of all good batting, of all good base running, of all good catches, and of everything they do. This is also true of those who labor in other fields. The proprietor has a record of the achieve ments of each worker. The proprietor knows who the best workmen are, and what their record is. He knows whether they are truthful, or whether they are given to falsehoods. He knows whether hey are putting forth their best efforts, or whether they are not. He knows whether they shirk when they get an opportunity, or whether they do good work only when the eye of the proprietor is upon them.

He is a fortunate man who is position where he is expected to do his best, for it is only by doing our best that we improve, and become more speedy or more skillful. The nan who is placed in an irresponsible position where he has but little opportunity to use his mental faculties, or but little opportunity to manage, or to overcome obstacles, is not developing his faculties nor making the most of his abilities.

Every base ball player has a reputation for doing something particularly well. His strong point may be at the bat, or in running bases, or catching the ball with ac-curacy in the field. Many who labor in other fields do not realize that they also have reputations, and that reputation is of value to any person, no matter where he may be located.

#### Annoyance from Solicitors.

Rural people know something of the anpoyance arising from agents, or other peoe, who call at the houses and disturb he housewife, or the father, in their effort to sell something which nobody wants to buy, but city people are annoyed far more often, and the solicitors are more inolent and persistent in the city.

Yesterday the good wife of the writer eing wearled with domestic duties was about to take a nap when the door bell rang, and she was notified that there was a man at the door who desired to see her, did not desire to see any one, but hastily preparing herself she descended to the door, and found there an impudent looking man, who the moment the door was opened thrust one foot into the hall so that the door could not possibly be shut in his face, and then made known his object in the most verbose manner possible. the tired woman standing meanwhile, listening, but desiring to escape

He first desired to know if she had any mattresses that needed cleaning, expatiating upon the necessity of such work and his ability to do it in the best possible manner, using a great many words where few would have sufficed. She was hardly able to get in a word, stating that she did not desire any such work done. Then, after expressing his surprise and disappointment at not securing any job along that line, he stated that he also cleaned carpets, and entered into a glowing account of the numerous carnets he had cleaned for various people here and rain during the blossoming period, there there, and how well equipped he was for such work, how necessary it was that such work should be done by machine and not by hand, and a thousand and one other details. Finally he was made to stop long enough to learn that the carpets had already been cleaned and were laid upon the floor.

Then he notified the lady, who was so tired that she was hardly able to stand longer, and did not see any way to get rid of the man, that he had an invaluable corn cure which he was introducing, and talked for a long while about the wonder ful properties of this remedy, and the cessity of its being placed in every family. On being told that no remedies of this kind were needed, he offered to leave small bottle stating that he would call again later, expecting to get an order for a large supply of this valuable corn cure. In one way or another this solictor dis turbed and annoved the lady of the house for a long time when she ought to have en resting. He was impudent and it was simply impossible to dispose of him. I have myself been seriously annoyed by solicitors. A solicitor who succeeds getting business must not be thin skinned and sensitive, but must have the tough hide of a rhinoceros or elephant. It is not possible to bluff him, or shut him off. There are many people who buy of such agents to get rid of them.

One day, when weary, I was taking a nap find with their profits. I am well aware when the front door bell rang. The servant reported reported to me that a man at the door wanted to see me. I told her to ask what his business was, and told her to send him to the office near by where my clerks would attend to his wants. But the man said he must see me personally and that my clerks could not attend to the affair in hand. I rose from my couch to see the man, and found that he wanted to know whether he could spread refuse gar bage, such as he gathered from kitche doors, slops, etc., over my grounds to be used as manure. Since my grounds sur-round my dwelling I did not desire the refuse placed there. Those who are most persistent in seeing me are generally those who have the least demand upon my time I have been obliged to adopt a rule to see no solicitors of any kind, name or nature, and in case their attentions are upon me, I do not make any of a subscription in the presence of the solicitors, reserving the privilege of than decide in the presence of one or more strong wills bent upon making me

There are probably many readers of Green's Fruit Grower who are not aware that the editor is running an experimental farm consisting of over two hundred acres ocated about twelve miles southwest of Rochester. This tract consists of what was originally two farms. The first purchase of land about twenty years ago consisted of a farm of 143 acres with extensive farm buildings and two houses. Since then four additional buildings have been erected, and a commodious Two years ago the old barns, fruit houses, etc., were destroyed by fire which occurre at noon while the men were not at work. Immediately new buildings were erected which are now not surpassed by any in the country in size, arrangement, and method of construction. Four years ago an additional farm adjoining was purchase with commodious farm house, and four large farm barns, with barn cellars. This new farm has the reputation of being one of the most productive wheat farms in the state. Both farms are now covered with fruit trees, plants and vines.

Every farm is or should be an experimental farm. The farmer and fruit grower who tries no experiments cannot progressive. But this farm particularly is devoted to experiments, the results of which are continually being published in these pages. It cannot be doubted that the popularity of Green's Fruit Grower has been largely owing to the editor's exrience on this farm, and on the farm where he was born and spent his early

The fault with many agricultural and horticultural papers is that the editor and publishers are not in touch with their eaders. A man may be a bright and brilliant writer, and a good business man, with ample capital, and yet he will make a failure in editing and publishing a horticultural or agricultural paper unless he i in daily contact with the subjects of which his paper treats. I never pick up a hoe and work among my vines and plants and trees without having caught from this labor some practical thought, which I desire to lay before my readers in the form of an editorial. Whenever I attack insects that are working upon my trees, or whenever I set about pruning the various items on my place, invariably some practical thought is suggested which I think would be of interest to my readers.

Yesterday I made a very careful examination of our two-hundred acre fruit farm. I drove and tramped many miles to get a view of every nook and corner of this place. When I had finished I had many practical items on my note book for the fruit grower. The season at the been very dry, not an hour's farm has time having been lost in the spring on account of rainy weather. There has been practically no rain there since the frost left the ground, except a light rain about two weeks ago. The soil is a clayey loam, very fertile, but inclined to harde after rains, unless frequently stirred with a hoe or cultivator. Notwithstanding the recent serious drouth I found everything looking thrifty and vigorous. The strawberry plants set out this spring would b expected to show indications of failure, if anything, but even these were living and thrifty. This indicates what can be done by thorough cultivation. We have found that cultivation with a horse cultivator, and the hoe, will take the place of rain in keeping the ground moist. Last season there was a dry sesson, but by thorough and frequent cultivation nothing seemed to suffer.

The spray pumps had been kept busy The tent-caterpillar has increased frightfully all through this portion of the country, owing to the fact that the average farmer does not attempt to destroy this sect, thus while we are very thorough in our fight against it from early spring to June first, it breeds freely upon the trees of our neighbors, and thus infests our orchards. It would seem to be necesfarmers to destroy this insect, or in case they do not to have some officer of the state do the work, charging it to the farmer otherwise the tent caterpillar is destined to be a dangerous pest, also the fores caterpillar, which may be distinguished from the tent-caterpillar by the fact that

it has no tent, or nest. The fruit crop generally at our farm exceedingly promising. The current bushes were heavily laden with fruit. We have plantations of many thousands Red Cross currents two years from planting which will yield heavy crops of fine, large currants. I never saw a finer sight than this plantation, bending under its heavy load of fruit. Plums, cherries, apples, pears, quinces and peaches were all well filled with fruit.

I have noticed for many years that when heavy rains fall at, or about blossoming time, blossoms were liable to fail in setting fruit. This year there was no fore there was every opportunity for the blossoms to become fertilized by insects and otherwise. The foliage of the various orchards had a bright and thrifty look

and was not attacked by any insect. The Industry, Chautauqua, Downing and Keepsake gooseberries were bearing the largest crop of fruit that it has ever been my pleasure to see. Surely where markets can be secured for this fruit there must be a nice margin of profit, since ar acre of gooseberries will produce tons of fruit, and it can be harvested without much expense, and bears shipment well to market. We have no difficulty in disposing of our gooseberries, which are harrested before they become fully ripe, in which shape they ship like marbles. But we wish it distinctly understood that this a great fruit growing section, and a very fertile section, a location where com-petition makes prices very low as compared vith prices of fruit in many other sections

of the country.
We sold our fine large gooseberries last year at wholesale for 5 cents per quart, whereas many of our readers had no difficulty in getting nearly twice that price. Currants are sold to the large canners a from 3 cents to 5 cents per pound, depending upon the size and variety. Strawberries average about 5 cents or 6 cents per quart, and other fruits in proportion, and yet fruit growers here are well satiscountry where far better prices are reeived for fruit, and far better opportunities for their profitable culture than about Rochester, N. Y.

If we were obliged to dispose of our small fruits in the Rochester market we hould not get the good price we receive. It is seldom that we sell any fruits in the city of Rochester. We have built up a retail trade among the farmers and among villages in every direction from our farm, sometimes driving as far as twenty miles to reach large towns like Batavia, Le Roy or Avon. Our teams often start out about four o'clock in the morning for villages ose of their loads in the early portion of the day. Where our salesmen supply the stores they do not sell at retail; the store keepers would not be pleased if

they did. Running through the centre of our fruit farm is a beautiful and never failing bubbles up near the farm house. We have attempted to make some use of this brook in irrigating some of the lower fields,

but never with marked success, since the and there seems to be moist enough without irrigation. On the western border of the new farm is another spring brook. such brooks are of great value particu- of life is another. If our education larly to a stock farm, and whoever is desiring to purchase a farm should not overook such streams. These brooks have and efficient. A man who is able it been of service to us in many ways. We ouilt a creamery house over the spring, and kept our jars of butter and cream where the current of cool water could run between them. We have often thought bout building a pond for the propaga-

#### Personal Note from the Editor.

tion of brook trout, but have not done

more than to think about the trout pond.

Subcribers to Green's Fruit Grower who have changed their place of residence should write immediately, giving the name of their former Post Office as well as the name of their present Post Office.

At this season a number of subscrip tions to Green's Fruit Grower terminate We have recently sent circulars to these subscribers whose subscriptions have expired, soliciting renewals. We are hearing from many of these good people daily now. If you who read these lines are among the number alluded to, will you kindly give this affair of renewing your subscription prompt attention. The Edi-tor of Green's Fruit Grower feels that his subscribers are his friends. He puts forth every effort to make his paper of service to them, and in return it will be a favor to him if all will look sharply after their ubscriptions and their renewals. The success or failure of a publication

depends upon one little fact, and that is scriptions. If the subscribers do not renew, of course the publication must be a failure. For no publication can succeed without paying subscribers. Kindly give this your immediate atten-

ion if you have received the circular aluded to, and oblige, yours respectfully, Charles A. Green, Editor.

#### Clean Hoeing.

I do not do very much hoeing myself. and yet whenever I pass my beds of strawberries, etc., that seem to be in need of hoeing. I grasp a hoe and set myself at work. When I do hoe I take pride in cutting out every weed no matter how small, though in doing so I have often to bend over and pick out the small sprouts of red or white clover that grow very close to the plants. If this clover is allowed to become well established it is impossible to pull it up without disturbing the strawberry plants. But I find from experience that there are many men who do not hoe up all the weeds. I have continually to follow after them, calling attention to the fact that they are not doing good, clean work.

I have not often found men who take pains in hoeing to destroy every weed. Men who hoe seem to be possessed with the idea that if they cut out most of the weeds it does not matter if a few are left near the plants. But according to my idea it is an important matter. If, in the growing season weeds are left near the plants, in a week or two the weeds get possession of the soil, making it almost impossible to uproot them without seriously interfering with the plants near which they are growing. Every hour's or day's growth ese weeds is injurious to the plants. It is an indication of shiftlessness to do

any work in a shabby manner. We should take pride in our work no matter what it is. If we are digging a ditch we should take pride in having it straight, level and workmanlike in every particular. If we are inefficient in our hoeing of weeds, we are apt to form the habit of inefficien and carry it even to more important affairs.

#### No Easy way to Success.

College graduates-the classical kind I nean-are now so numerous, as shown by the federal statistics, that they enjoy no particular prominence, even in a small community. Nor should they, unless native ability gives them a fair lead. 'Culture," theoretically, makes a man contented with his lot anywhere and the better worker in any sphere. It does so in actual practice if the culture be the real thing, a genuine broadening influence. There are lots of unhappy college graduates driving street cars and doing other ill-paid work, though, in Germany, where the higher education is well nigh universal. Similar conditions prevail in parts of the United States. These things should be clearly understood by young people comboys and girls just planning their edu-cation, and by their parents. There is There is no royal road to honor and dignity. man stands on his own merits in this lemocratic age, says Farm & Home.

"A college education must be looked at apart from its bearing upon a man's success in making money, or his capacity for enjoyment, or his eligibility for refined ociety." says Dr. Francis L. Patton. president of Princeton, in The Saturday Evening Post of this week. "A man superior to his environment. The life is more than meat, and the body than raiment. By so much as a man is educated is he realizing the possibilities of his selfhood. There is a profound and very true philosophy in the advice that is sometim given a man to make the most of himself. For this, apart from the pleasure that omes from it or the place it gives one in the world, is one's duty. Nor must it be forgotten that every man is part of a great | entirely assimilated. We never take social organism and that he owes duties to at the beginning of breakfast, since this organism. He should not be willing acids retard the flow of saliva and in to be a leech and simply suck a living manner interfere with digestion. out of the community upon which he hap-pens to fasten himself."

drink neither tea nor coffee, milk, or any other fluid at our meals, While it is not my desire to

dampen the ardor of young people seeking higher education, I can but think that there are many that rely upon this higher ducation to furnish them with ready money who may be misled. There is a demand for a certain number of highly educated men and women, but there is the possibility of being too large a number, so that the supply exceeds the demand, thus many who are becoming highly educated expecting to get good positions as teachers, or for other purposes, are disappointed in securing the remuneration that they expected. It must be remembered that it requires

something more than higher education to make a man successful in this world. There are many highly educated men whom I know personally who are barely able to keep themselves well clothed or well fed. They have not the business faculty which is necessary for success Some of these men are not practical in their views, or in their work. not know how to make themselves of use to their fellows.

An education is a desirable thing in

many respects. An educated man should enjoy life more than the ordinary man, others things being equal, but if he is not able to employ his gifts so as to earn a good living, he cannot enjoy himself so well as others who are not so well edu-cated. There are many definitions to the word "education." In one sense every man he lives. Education stops only with death.

A man may be in college only three or

educating himself throughout his li Education received from books thing, and education in practical consists of that which can be learned books, we are not likely to be p money) to secure an education an his chances of making his educate practical value to him should certain lose the opportunity. In order success he must possess enterprise economy, common sense and a big of caution. Without these require no amount of education will win pr the battles of life.-Editor Green's Grower.

#### Food and Digestion

(Reported for Green's Fruit Grow "Whether we are in health or sich n strength or weakness, in the enjoy of comfort, or in anguish, depends upon what we eat and how we eat Doctor Crest, of the Battle Creek tarium, in a recent health talk, which editor of Green's Fruit Grower will to epitomize

The American people pay less atte to what they eat, and how they eat, most other civilized nations. Our n are so busily occupied in making m in attending to social duties, in stud or in working their way up in profes they are forgetful of these vital ques As I travel through the country signs painted upon every barn, and out-building, through stretches of thous of miles, urging us to take someby pills, powders, or other cure-alls. Of medical men have learned however, drugs and medicines do not cure. may relieve distress for a short time the trouble occurs again unless diff treatment is pursued. Physicians learned that nature is the great cur agent, and that the ally of natus nourishing and wholesome food, pro eaten at proper intervals.

Most people eat too much, too me and drink too much fluid while e Our strength and well-being is not erned by the amount of food we come but by the amount of food which our tem assimilates. Where food is in excess the digestive organs are worked, the system becomes clogged. in the system ferments and decays, dividual is tortured by aches and and less nutrition is secured from large bulk than would be secured half the amount properly digested. People working in the open air, our ancestors, may be able to digest a anything. But of late years the dri population has been toward cities and the majority of our people are confin workshops, factories or offices. This unnatural way of living, without

exercise, and demands a change i

character of the food, and greater & eating and drinking. Those who do not work in the open should abstain from eating meat. is always charged with more or les sonous matter. Every human being, cow, or other animal, is continually ing off poisonous matter, through pores of the skin, through the lung other organs. This poisonous or material is never entirely eliminated the body, but the process is contin going on. Therefore when the anim slaughtered its body always contain son, even when the animal is in health. Where the animal is ill, as is the case, although it may not be not its meat or milk is far more injur Many fat animals have tumors, tub losis, etc. The owner may, or may know of this fact, nevertheless the m is killed and its meat in the market

as wall as any. WHERE DIGESTION BEGINS When food is properly eaten dige begins in the mouth, through the si When food is rapidly bolted down saliva does not become thoroughly with the food, which is essential, is the saliva which digests the s parts, and a large portion of our f composed of starch. Oat meal is the poorest breakfast foods from the that it is slippery and gluey, not mixed with the saliva of the mouth quires no chewing, and is generally lowed in gulps the same as fluid which condition it often ferments is stomach and distresses the eater. A fluids, like oat meal or cracked should be eaten with toast, or bread, thoroughly masticated so as to b well mixed with the saliva of the m otherwise it will not be in a condition be properly digested in the stomach must pass from the stomach in an gested state into the bowels where it oe digested, or not in an unnatural

I begin my breakfast, as do the ten members of my family, by eating toast. I do not mean bread toasted a fire in the ordinary way, which is easily digested and is not a sanitary h food. Our toast is composed of slice bread baked in a slow oven for two h until it is browned all the way thro This baking is done, not in the more but the day previous and the toast When a novice begins to eaten cold. this toasted bread he can scarcely swi it, but desires water, or coffee, to But my family have learned to chew pieces of hard toast until thoroughly with the saliva of the mouth. becomes more delicious and enjoyable onger it is chewed, and when passed the stomach is partially digested, or any other fluid at our meals, drinks having been found to interfere digestion. We never eat meat and our entire family is healthy and strong myself was a weakling in my early my father deeming time spent in my cation as wasted, since he did not I would long survive, and yet now I strong and healthy. Nuts form a portion of our diet, ticularly almonds and English will and these, like everything else we est thoroughly masticated. We always the table feeling hungry. We spend one-half to three-quarters of an hour

WATER DRINKING FOR HEAL While it is absolutely necessary that liquids should be taken at meal time one person in a hundred drinks sum water at other hours of the day. I three pints to two quarts of water is the taken by be taken by every adult. No person enjoy good health who consum less water than this. The proper to drink water is two hours after mell later, or in moderate amounts one after eating. Water should be taken ly before breakfast, and on retiring Hot water taken into the stomed reases the flow of gastric juice; other words, increases the acidity stomach, and in this way is benefice those whose stomachs are deficient in But people whose stomachs are too acid and are distressed by drill

ing. Cereal foods, nuts and fruit

most of our diet.

THE PAPER FOR LOTHINGANDI THE SUM

Hints From Drs. G and Charles

The lassitude of early

finds us bearing the

inter diet and heavy lain of the weather re oftenest at fault in roperly to our new en enerally considered by al authorities that the ches so universally exp oming of warm spells umulation of the toxing nd other excretory e ng the fuel, we are so Because we are xtra exercise we imagin hat we require even me needed during the colder out extra bodily heat ha It is often said, and truth, that the average necessarily free liver Specially is this so wi warmer months. He hings during the cold teeps up the practice du the year. Not infi lains of being ill when paded. We ought to li when nature lessens he ue building. In general terms, the

uel of the body by mo ppen air and at the sa he future supply to t ecessity by taking less s the golden rule of cor d season-moderation i exercise and in labor It is a mistaken idea ne to endure either he eless, when the merc the thermometer man uring cocktails and drinks into themselves that this will aid them in esult of this is a stimu reaction and a general ies. The statistics of s ostration show very p cs or habitual consumer nost frequent victims. eless to advise men in ing to abstain entirely or during the hot onsult their own safet very sparingly and by nary consumption instea as many men do.

follow when summe

nanifest itself is to bu

Ice water is injuriou large quantities because the stomach shocks the gan, and also of the vater should be taken in to satisfy thirst-but t can be cooled by drinking cold water is fallacious, hich death Nature has upplying her wants, an uggestion in the tempe ng spring, which is as abitually used. One of the most im for keeping cool and in the heated term is absta

Here again a hint is giv widity with which we f hot weather has arrive aceous foods should aringly, and one shoul n to fruits, vegetabl arinaceous diet. It is ow little food is actu mfort and health when great. Instead of bei ing off in appetite should be glad that it Stanley was forced to bat the fiercest heat. V ork Stanley said that of heat prostration were to the wearing of black inguished explorer said that New Yorkers shou out the hot season white

## My Milliner

Written for Green's Do all our readers own never realized until I t onvenient it was, nor uld be saved during an important considerat velvet, ribbon, lace m it and put in this want a new hat to m cide what style would frame, get out the st. Materials for co other trimmings are off the same source. Of co lovated and freshened following methods cessful after many tria

Cotton lace or a goo ce can be washed in w and rinsed in two or th solve a little gum Ar add it to the last rinsi lace the needed stiff ter out and press the rfeetly clean surface. a table or a window pose nicely. It will and will look fres ch lace is used for tri should be saved. Silk and satin will or if washed in gasol until the gasoline remain ods on the line until with a damp cloth and The gasoline may be iours and all the dirt bottom, leaving it clea again. Ribbons are I always save them pound or more, then th diamond dye for sill beautiful jet black a trouble to use. Pieces of in with the ribbons if des oughly and press smoo board. When about ha and iron between two s

'n wrapping paper.

but he certainly shown aself throughout his line eceived from books ication in practical her. If our education t which can be learned not likely to be A man who is able ou cure an education of making his educat e to him should certain rtunity. In order t possess enterprise. non sense and a big Without these require education will win pri

#### and Digestion.

or Green's Fruit Gra re are in health or sich weakness, in the enior in anguish, depends e eat and how we eat of the Battle Creek recent health talk, which een's Fruit Grower will

an people pay less att eat, and how they eat vilized nations. Our n occupied in making me to social duties, in stud their way up in profes etful of these vital que through the country upon every barn, and hrough stretches of thousing us to take some or other cure-alls. Of have learned however. edicines do not cure. listress for a short time ccurs again unless dif pursued. Physicians nature is the great cur that the ally of natural wholesome food, proper intervals. eat too much, too m

much fluid while er

and well-being is not amount of food we constitute of food which our Where food is digestive organs are system becomes clogged. ferments and decays, t ortured by aches and rition is secured from han would be secured unt properly digested. king in the open air, a may be able to digest ut of late years the dri as been toward cities and of our people are conf actories or offices. This ay of living, without demands a change the food, and greater rinking.

do not work in the open in from eating meat. arged with more or less r. Every human being, animal, is continually t onous matter, through skin, through the lung ever entirely eliminated it the process is contin ts body always contains hen the animal is in

hough it may not be not milk is far more injun-timals have tumors, tube the owner may, or may fact, nevertheless the u its meat in the market

re the animal is ill, as is

DIGESTION BEGIN is properly eaten dige mouth, through the is rapidly bolted down not become thoroughly m a which digests the sta large portion of our for starch. Oat meal is on breakfast foods from the ippery and gluey, not a ewing, and is generally ilps the same as fluid tion it often ferments in distresses the eater. oat meal or cracked wh ten with toast, or bread, nasticated so as to be with the saliva of the me will not be in a condition digested in the stomach om the stomach in an I into the bowels where it or not in an unnatural

y breakfast, as do the of my family, by eating not mean bread toasted ordinary way, which it d and is not a sanitary ioast is composed of sice in a slow oven for two he rowned all the way three is done, not in the more previous and the toast a When a novice begins to bread he can scarcely swies water, or coffee, to have learned to chew I toast until thoroughly iva of the mouth. The delicious and enjoyable hewed, and when passed is partially digested, a nilated. We never take ning of breakfast, since the flow of saliva and in erfere with digestion. tea nor coffee, milk, r fluid at our meals, been found to interfere We never eat meat and mily is healthy and strong a weakling in my early ming time spent in my asted, since he did not survive, and yet now

healthy.

a portion of our diet,
nonds and English wa
ke everything else we cat
ke everything else we cat We always chree-quarters of an hour nasticated. foods, nuts and fruit diet.

RINKING FOR HEAD s absolutely necessary that in a hundred drinks sum her hours of the day. every adult. No person health who consumes han this. The proper is two hours after me moderate amounts one.
Water should be taken in taken, and on southern the taken in taken into the sto flow of gastric increases the acidity stomachs are deficient in d in this way is bell

prised to see how nice it looks after this

that rocks the cradit rules the world" **WOMEN'S** REEN'S FRUIT GROWER THE PAPER FOR THE FAMILY. LOTHING AND DIET DURING THE SUMMER.

Ints From Drs. George Schrady and Charles Sproull.

The lassitude of early spring consequentfinds us bearing the extra burdens of inter diet and heavy clothes. We comlain of the weather when we ourselves oftenest at fault in not responding perly to our new environments. It is enerally considered by the highest medial authorities that the tired feeling and ches so universally experienced with the ing of warm spells are due to the aculation of the toxines of tissue waste hat have imperfect vent in respiration other excretory efforts. Thus, inand of raking down the ashes and lesseng the fuel, we are satisfied to pile on al and to allow the fire to burn as it Because we are too lazy to take ytra exercise we imagine we are so weak we require even more food than was ded during the colder months, when not increased nutrition was necessary, extra bodily heat had to be sustained. It is often said, and with a great show truth, that the average American is an cessarily free liver for his climate. specially is this so with his food during warmer months. He hibernates on fat ngs during the colder seasons, and

n nature lessens her demands for tisbuilding. general terms, the desirable course ollow when summer heat begins to future supply to the level of actual sity by taking less food. Moderation the golden rule of conduct for the heatseason-moderation in food and drink, exercise and in labor.

eps up the practice during the remainder

he year. Not infrequently he com-

os of being ill when he is simply over-

ed. We ought to live more sparingly

It is a mistaken idea that liquor helps to endure either heat or cold. Neverss, when the mercury begins to rise the thermometer many men commence ng cocktails and other alcoholic inks into themselves under the delusion. at this will aid them in keeping cool. The It of this is a stimulation, followed by reaction and a general lowering of ener The statistics of sunstroke and heat ation show very plainly that alcohol or habitual consumers of liquor are the frequent victims. While it would be ss to advise men in the habit of drinkto abstain entirely from the use of r during the hot months, they will sult their own safety by partaking y sparingly and by lessening the ordiconsumption instead of increasing it, many men do.

an, and also of the heart. Plenty of shock given to stomach and heart by tually used.

eeping cool and in good health during heated term is abstemiousness in diet. e again a hint is given by the lessened ty with which we face our food after weather has arrived. Fats and carceous foods should be eaten more ngly, and one should give more attenon to fruits, vegetables and a general nacecus diet. It is surprising to note little food is actually required for fort and health when the external heat great. Instead of being alarmed at the ng off in appetite at this season one ald be glad that it occurs.

Stanley was forced to learn how to com the fiercest heat. When last in New rk Stanley said that most of the cases eat prostration were directly traceable the wearing of black clothing. The dis mished explorer said that New York in er has a truly tropical climate, and New Yorkers should wear through the hot season white clothes, and avoid ack.-New York Herald.

#### My Millinery Box.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. Do all our readers own a millinery box? ever realized until I tried the plan, how venient it was, nor how many dimes d be saved during the year, which is mportant consideration to most of us. en a hat or bonnet is out of style, all velvet, ribbon, lace or silk is taken m it and put in this box. Then when want a new hat to match a costume, I de what style would suit me best, buy frame, get out the box of trimmings, soon have a new hat at very little Materials for collars, yokes and trimmings are often obtained from same source. Of course they must be ated and freshened before using, and following methods have proven suc-

ful after many trials. Cotton lace or a good quality of silk rinsed in two or three clean waters. lve a little gum Arabic in water and it to the last rinsing water to give ce the needed stiffness. Squeeze the ctly clean surface. The marble top table or a window pane answers the se nicely. It will not need any ironand will look fresh and new. So lace is used for trimming that every

and satin will retain its original if washed in gasoline. When rinsed the gasoline remains clear, hang the ods on the line until dry. Then cover

should be saved.

ith a damp cloth and iron.

The gasoline may be set aside a few ours and all the dirt will settle to the ottom, leaving it clear and ready for again. Ribbons are apt to be faded, always save them until I have half pound or more, then dye them black diamond dye for silk. It makes them beautiful jet black and is very little ouble to use. Pieces of silk can be put with the ribbons if desired. Rinse thoroughly thly and press smoothly on a clean When about half dry, remove it nd iron between two sheets of common rown wrapping paper. You will be sur-

Velvet should be brushed to remove all the dust, then held over the steam of boiling water with the wrong side down. After the pile is raised, pass the wrong side over a hot iron turned with the smooth face uppermost until it is dry.

While on the subject of renovating and fixing over, I will tell you how I fixed a nat for my little girl to wear to school She had a white sailor hat last summer, and although the braid was still good, it was soiled too much to use again. I prepared a strong solution of seal brown diamond dye for cotton, put the hat in it and boiled it half an hour. When it was taken out, it was covered with a cloth and pressed with a hot iron. The crown was shaped by placing it on a small tin bucket turned upside down and covered with several thicknesses of cloth.

#### The Thin Girl's Temper.

When the hat was trimmed with brown

for any little girl.-Mary.

No thin woman can afford to lose her temper. "Nothing," says a good authority, "will make you look so angular or give your face such an undesirable look as the free indulgence of your own will." A girl who was thin to a really painful degree gained thirty pounds in sixty days on the following regime: Twelve hours' sleep a day, a well-ventilated and cold room to in, with lots of fresh air all night; light down coverlets for warmth, and hot water bags at the feet if they were cold: light clothing at all times, with plenty of space about the chest, shoulders and waist; a diet of cereals, cocoa, fresh fruits and starchy vegetables, potatoes beans, etc., milk and cream-everything of a warming, fat-producing nature in the way of food; warm baths, though not too frequently .- New York Telegram.

#### The New Shirt Waists.

The stores are crowded with an enor mous variety of shirt waists. It is difficult to predict, but it seems as if a white season is being inaugurated. Thin materials in these white waists are the rule Lawns, organdies, batistes, silk-striped goods make this year's waists really artistic creations. Yokes are seen rarely and the shoulder seam is directly on the shoulder as in dress waists. A new collar ifest itself is to burn up the surplus has made its appearance; it is cut with of the body by more exercise in the air and at the same time to lower closes at the back. On thin waists this collar may be made of linen, or of the material, but all are stiff. There are many turn down collars-that is, collars turned down over a high, soft band. Cuffs are also in many instances soft with turned back edges. Sleeves are smaller than ever, and there is very little fullness in the slightly bloused fronts. A dainty fancy is to wear a narrow black velvet tied around the collar of white waists. The waistband must then be also of black velvet ribbon about three inches in width. -Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Care of Ice Box. Housekeepers are learning that the cleaning of the ice box like the cleaning of the house, should be constant rather than occasional; in other words, the refrigerator should be carefully looked over every morning, all spoiled food removed, the wastepipe flushed out, unnecessary moisture wiped off, and the same care given that is expended at the weekly renovating. water is injurious when taken in The ice-chamber should have nothing in it but the ice, unless bottles of water or other drinks are put there. It is the opening and shutting of this chamber that wastes ter should be taken in summer—enough | the ice, particularly where a refrigerator satisfy thirst-but the idea that one is built in, in a passage with a door openan be cooled by drinking gallons of very | ing directly in front of a range, as is often d water is fallacious, and cases are on the case. For the better preservation of the in which death has resulted from the ice it should be covered with a newspaper when the chest is filled in the morndoing. Nature has her own ways of ing. The lower chamber is cooler for all lying her wants, and she has given a foods, as cold air falls, but it is difficul on in the temperature of the run- to convince the average cook that this is spring, which is as cold as should be the case. A small dish of charcoal i necessary in each chamber, and the waste One of the most important provisions pipe should have very hot, strong washing soda water poured through it often. A trick of many kitchen maids is to chop ice in the refrigerator; it is necessary sometimes to split a piece, but this should be done with an ice-pick with a movable weight, which forces the point of the pick through without any risk of its chipping the zinc lining of the chest.-New York Post.

#### The Nervous System in Infancy.

During the first year of infancy th brain expands with mushroom-like This period of rapid growth is city. practically quiescent one, so far as mental function is concerned.

The ideal care of infancy is very like that accorded to a thoroughbred colt or puppy. Systematic regularity rules the ives of these inferior beings in every detail of their management. The same systematic care is essential for securing to the child a stable and equable nervous organization. The infant's rest, sleep, food, exercise and bath should have at least as much care as is given the same

things in the case of the lower animals. Freedom from excitement is a matter ot sufficiently considered. To force child into shrieks of laughter, for example by grotesque sounds or sights, or by any means, while amusing to the unthinking looker-on, is detrimental to the best interests of the child, Placidity, although not so popular as liveliness in an infant is a more desirable quality.

The bath is at once a means of exercise and a tonic to the nervous system. In ordinary health it should not be too warm. The movements of the arms and legs, and even the cry, during the bath, are exercises of value.

From the very first the child should be put to bed with the intention that it shall need no further care until after awaken-

While rest and quiet are of great importance, the infant, during its waking hours, requires constant attention, although not of a nervous or violent sort. The evils of too much quiet are frequently seen in children's hospitals, where a child of inferior vigor lies quiet for hours at a out and press the lace flat upon a time. The infant grows more and mor languid, and comes to exert itself less and less; the appetite diminishes until food is refused altogether. The child may now sink into a condition of serious ill health. In cases of this kind the child must be taken up and carried about the ward several times a day, and encouraged

to use its muscles.

During the early months and years the nfant should receive the patient and gentle, yet systematic and regular, oversight of its mother; or better yet, if she is well,

her personal attention.

During the period of rapid growth the infant needs only the physical aids which promote its bodily expansion. Demands upon its mental organization are strictly to be avoided .- Youth's Companie

New Byerblooming Winter Petunias Lovely Flowers—flourish in any room. A perpetual mass of exquisite bloom—40 varieties. Don't miss the prettiest of all. Now is the time to plant. Seed 10c. per packet; 3 for 25 cts.

A. T. Cook (Seedsman), Hyde Park, N. Y.

The Dreaded 4th.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our regular correspondent, Sister Gracious.

and white plaid ribbon, it was nice enough told me next day she hated to stop the of diet, not thinking of them all the time fun the boys were having, after I had but at the right time. been so kind, but she was driven almost into nervous frenzy by the noise and good housekeepers. Putting up as you go shouting. Husband and I have talked it along. Teaching the children not to throw of our milk woman. Two or three mothers time, that ensure a succession of delightin the neighborhood have begged me with ful meals Now comes our health I can get up. Our boys will be disappointcrackers, but will soon get interested, especially as we shall visit the milk farm and see all the animals."

"What will your lunch basket contain?"

said I. "The stomach of the average boy," she answered, "has a marvelous capacity, but shall try to have enough, even if it breaks the bank; anything to make up for the fascinating firecrackers. I shall prepare a loaf of chopped yeal, seasoned with sage, and three dozen, at least, bananas (these seem made on purpose for picnics), cookies, and lemons for a drink, and a bottle of cold tea, to sustain husband and myself through the trying day. We shall not return until bed time, but at least we hope to bring back our boys, tired but sound in life and limb. There are thousands of mothers dreading the noisy 4th of July. Let them plan to go and do likewise.

#### A BACK YARD DRUG STORE.

One beautiful June morning, as I was passing my friend's house (she was washing her front windows), I stopped to speak to her. Past middle age, she is as bright and healthy looking a woman as one could find. Asking what medicine she took to bring about such a healthy look, she said: "Come out and see my drug store, where find my daily pills and blood purifiers. It was nothing but a back yard, thirty by seventy-five feet long, but its perfect order showed the every morning work. At the end was a small bed of strawberries. every plant loaded with the luscious fruit. "I take such delight," she said, "in filling my pretty glass dish before breakfast with these beauties, putting them on the table without hulling. We would not spoil them with sugar, but eat them just as they are.

and they keep away lots of ugly Grippe and diseases. But you must see my real blood purifiers," and she pointed to a row of currant bushes trained to the fence, with the pretty fruit hanging down in great abundance. "My old doctor says," he went on "that currants are a drug store in themselves. They are an excelent tonic; just what we need to cleanse rants to go with the turkey and fixings. The roses were just coming into bloom, and she said she had to fight for every lossom, spraying and sprinkling every day, for those nesty huge hearndood me even one blossom." One dwarf pear tree would have a few pears on this summer, she was as proud and pleased with them s if they were each a gold dollar. A kitchen garden was as sweet, and interest-

"I don't know what I would do without my Thyme, Lavender, Sweet Marjorum and Parsley," said she. "I dry them carefully, and they serve me all winter." "Well!" said I. "your drug store is a nost interesting and beautiful place. What pity there are thousands of back yards, that women do not care for given over to cats and rubbish, that, if cultivated, worked in an hour a day, would bring such health and satisfaction and saving so

ing as careful hands could make it.

many trips to those corner drug stores, and buying of pills and blood purifiers."

We were talking about lost things, and n what strange places they were found. when Mrs. A. told this story: "My girl was to graduate the last of

QUEER FINDS.

fune, and was delighted with the light blue silk we bought for the occasion. It was unrolled from the paper, duly admired and tied up again. Along came the boy and, wanting to sit on the lounge, tossed the light parcel on top of a tall bookcase and forgot all about it. When we looked silk it was gone, and though we turned the sitting-room upside down it could not be found. No one but the famly had entered the room, except the hired girl that had only been with us a few days. She strongly asserted her innocence, but we could not believe her, and she was dismissed. My girl was in tears at the loss of her pretty dress; we could not afford to buy another, and she graduated in her white. A year from that time, we pulled out the bookcase, to clean behind it, and the bundle, rolled up and tied, dropped down from the top. It taught me a lesson. To be careful how I accused others, even f appearances were against them. I tried to find the girl, to make amends, but could

"I also have a queer find to tell," said Mrs. L. "There was a young girl living near us that was so sweet and pretty that we all loved her. She came in one ing in late fall and with many blushes howed me the new diamond ring on her finger, and told me Harold placed it there the evening before, and that she was engaged to him. I had a late rose on my ish in the garden, and we went out to pick it: she was going to a concert in the vening with her lover, and would be leased to wear it. The bud was picked. and we came in again. Just as she was ing she missed the ring from her finger. The girl was so pale I thought she would faint. It was near dusk, but we went out nto the yard and searched for an hour. The ring was loose and had dropped from er finger, but where? The family searched for it, both individually and collectively, until snow came, but in vain. It is con idered a bad sign to lose an engagement ring, but the couple were happily married the next spring. I planted mignonette ed in a place close to the back steps, and one August morning I was picking lowers, when I saw something bright nd a cluster of blossoms. I could not elp a scream of amazement when I pulled off that diamond ring. A seed had fallen inside it, and the plant as it grew lifted

ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS it up till it rested around the blossom We all rejoiced with the young couple when the long lost ring was restored.'

LITTLE THINGS.

If we want success, with a big S, it is attention to little details that brings it. This is particularly true in the care of "Last year," said Mrs. C., "the 4th of July almost finished me. Mr. C. gave each one of our three boys fifty cents to celethe rubbers put on when it is damp, and taken off as soon as the walk is over, and so on, in a hundred little ways. The same where the mowers toss the yellow hay, and scatter the perfumed heaps around. brate, and every blessed cent went for the rubbers put on when it is damp, and taken off as soon as the walk is over, and taken off as soon as the walk is over, and around the house all day. We found our so on, in a hundred little ways. The same old Bose, the watch dog, in an empty baris true of the care of plants, and a garrel stowed away, in the darkest part of the care of plants, and a garrel stowed away, in the darkest part of the den, so many women fail in the last. They cellar, and he did not crawl out until the will work a week perhaps in spring, until they complain that their backs are broken, in the branches of the trees.

How sweet to sit at the twilight hour And be fanned by the evening breeze and list to birds chant evening songs in the their backs are broken, in the branches of the trees. for a week, but these were the least of and then not go out into their yards for a our troubles. Jamie, our eldest, had his hair and eyelashes singed off. Harold's clothes were burnt so badly they were only are half a success. It is slow and the heaps of new mown hay. ruined, while little Charley was so tired steady wins the day, a half-hour, even, out with excitement that he roared all every day, will do wonders. Chickens, too, night, and very little sleep we had. We need attention to small details. Clean have a neighbor that suffers from nervous water every day, the cracks stopped so as prostration, a dear, good, Christian, She to make a warm coop, regular and change

It is the little attentions that make the

over, and we are not going to have such things on the floor, and to keep their small works this year. We shall start at six in the belongings in the proper places. The morning of the 4th, and take a two-hour same with cooking; there are a hundred ride in the trolley to a grove on the farm and one things, attended to at the right almost tears in their eyes to take their Women will take many a dollar's worth boys along, so there will be six youngsters, of some highly-praised medicine, and let and I intend to take as lovely a lunch as slip the little chances that would keep them well all the year around. Standing ed at first to go without their beloved fire- in the open door on a cold day, just from a warm sitting-room, to have a few last words with a friend, has sent many a woman to a sick bed. Sitting up late, to finish a garment, and thus robbing the body of needful rest, is pretty sure to go before a fretful, nervous day. Eating too much and between meals. Going around with damp feet, working too hard, thereby making it easier for that second wife to stand in your shoes. Shutting out the are used. precious sunshine to keep the carpet from fading. Not bringing change and simple pleasures into our monotonous days. In fact, let us not think of the great things we may be called upon to do, but gather up the fragments.

> The Transformation of Slow-Poke Molly.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Charles H. Dorris.

In some way Uncle Jack found out that it took his best beloved niece Molly till nearly 10 o'clock a. m. to wash, rinse, wipe and put away the breakfast dishes, and there were not so very many dishes either, there being only three persons in the family.

The morning after this shocking discov ery Molly's adorable Uncle Jack called at nine sharp to take her out riding.

"But, Uncle dear," said dearly beloved Molly, "my dishes are not yet finished!" "Dishes not yet finished!" exclaimed the horrified Uncle. "The dishwasher then must have got up late, or she must have play, or she must have been reading, or dreaming, or else she is 1-a-z-y. Do you know what time it is? Nine o'clock by the sun, moon, stars, and by my watch also, and I must not stop a moment longer. And for the world I would not take you from your work before it is finished Adieu, Molly! And may your dish-washing shadow never grow shorter in the morning, or longer in the afternoon!"

Molly, being used to her Uncle, heaved

a sigh of sadness, finished her dishes and hung up the dishpan. Two mornings later Uncle again called. the system after the winter's heavy diet. This time, by the sun, moon, stars, and They are so good, too, made into jellies by his watch also, it was half-past nine

"O Uncle!" said Molly, sorrowfully. "O Molly!" said Uncle, with still more

of sorrow. "I'll do better next time, Uncle." "It's a desperate case, Molly!" "I know it, Uncle!" "Do you know, Molly, that my brother's

wife is the best mother, next to my own, in all the world?" "She's the best mother in all the world! exclaimed Molly.

"And do you know, my best beloved Molly, that you try her patience t-e-r-r-ib-l-y because you are so s-l-o-w?' "I'll do better, Uncle. O Uncle, please

do not tease me any more this morning! "Then you'll do better, Molly?" "Cross my heart, I will, Uncle!" A week later Uncle called unexpectedly

at eight o'clock by the sun, moon, stars, and his watch also, and found Molly just in the act of hanging up her dishpan.

"Dishes done?" asked Uncle. "Yes, Uncle dear." "And washed clean, Molly?"

"As clean as I hope my grandmother ever washed theirs!" replied Molly.

"Then Molly, my dear, shall have ride! And what a delightful ride. Out in the country, out, out; back to the city, around and around; then home again. Molly, with a contented sigh, descended from the carriage. Uncle handed her a

dainty, tissue paper covered box. "Beloved!" said Uncle solemnly, box, the contents of which, as well as the box, paper and string are for my dearly beloved niece Molly-or again, to begin at the beginning-ahem-this box is not to be opened till the door of your father's hab-

itation has closed behind you."
"O Uncle!" exclaimed Molly, as she very gingerly took the package. "I expect this one more of your practical jokes. But whatever it is, cayenne pepper, an almanac picture of your esteemed self, or a crown of gold and diamonds, I thank my adorable uncle, who has tried so hard to transform his deplorable niece into an early rising and lightning working dishwasher. Adieu. Uncle!"

Inside the door Molly brought the house hold about her by her exclamations. "O Mother! O all of you! See what Uncle has given me—the very nicest gold watch ever made! Has Uncle gone? O omebody stop him for me!" Molly ran to the door, but Uncle Jack

had turned the corner and was speeding away as rapidly as his crack high steppers could carry him.

#### Ink Stains and Earth Stains.

It used to be that the mere fact of hav ing written a book was sufficient to confer distinction upon a man, and to know that a person had got into print was to be conscious of a certain awe for that individual. But now people first ask, what kind of a book and what is the nature of the print for which the author is responsible, and they decline to turn their heads to gaze at literary mediocrity. A little pallor in the face and a few ink stains on the fingers are no longer accepted as the indications of greatness, and there seems to be a rection in favor of sunburn and earth The man who digs and grows stains. brown seems never to be working in vain, but he who grows wan in the production of short-lived literature is a pathetically ineffective figure.-Chicago Tribune.

Country Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. E. Coffman. What beauty there is in country life!
In the shining open fields,
Where the giorious ground is rich and rife
With the gifts that nature yields,

Now the sturdy farmer takes his rest /On the cool veranda wide, And the little ones he loves so well, Are playing at his side.

For Varicose Veins,

Peel a potato. Grate it fine. Place it n a white cloth long enough to go around the limb-only potato enough to well cover the ulcer. Warm it a little. Apply in the morning. Renew at noon; also at night before retiring. Let it remain all night. Put on three new poultices next day just the same, and continue to do so until the ulcer is entirely healed. Wash the ulcer every time the poultice is re newed.

I felt as though I must write about this and send it to you. I want everybody to know it. I was healed in two weeks and a little over four days .- Mrs. M. E. King.

Points Good on Wash Day.

A very hot iron should never be used for flannels or woolens. Clothes lines are made much more durable by boiling for ten minutes before they

Table linen should be ironed when quite damp and ironed with a hot and very Embroideries should be ironed on a thin,

smooth surface over thick flannel, and only on the wrong side. Wash fabrics that are inclined to fade should be soaked and rinsed in very salty

water, to set the color, before washing in

Silken fabrics, especially white silk handkerchiefs, should not be dampened, but ironed with a moderately warm iron when taken from the line.

Irons should not be allowed to become properly afterwards.-Journal of Health.

#### Men, Women and Marriage.

Considering that the contracting parties to every marriage are one man and one woman, there is a queer look to the statement that more women than men marry. But it is so, according to "Tip," the New York Press, who figures it out in this way: After every marriage there will inevitably be left, in the course of time, a widow or a widower. One widower in three will marry another woman. while only one widow in four will marry another man. Applying this average to twelve couples, it can readily be figured that twelve men have taken sixteen wives while twelve women have taken only fif-teen husbands. It is further apparent that the proportion of fifteen to amounts to quite a large surplus of marrying women in a population of 75,000,000 Whether the discrepancy shows that widows are wiser than widowers, or vice versa, we shall neither pretend to decide nor undertake to discuss. But the matheand spiced. Nothing better than spiced cur- o'clock, and the dishes were not yet fin- matics of the exhibit seem to be all right. provided, of course, that the statistical starting point is a true statement of the facts in the case.

#### Wrinkles of the Mouth.

Few are conscious of the part played in the battle of life by the muscles of the mouth. They, and not those about the eyes, are called into action by every passing thought and emotion of being. If thoughts are pleasant they relax; if mournful, there is a downward droop; if energetic, they harden; if determined, they compress the lips; if angry, they contract still more; if humorous, they relax and the mouth widens-the greater the merriment, the wider the mouth-and the cheeks participate in the pleasurable emotions and the parentheses, the two long semi-cir cular wrinkles inclosing the lips, appear and deepen with age.

The skin, responding to the muscular action underneath, becomes creased and wrinkled in fine or coarser lines, according to the display of muscular activity. The wrinkles which more surely than any others tell of the action of time are those which run from the ears around the base of the chin at its junction with the neck. They are not expressive of emotion; they are made by the bending of the head upon the neck. The wrinkles of the cheeks are not numerous, and they require strong agencies, such as sickness, grief and age, to bring them out. Some of these wrinkles are made by taking bad positions during sleep, crushing the cheek upon the pillow. The soft, yielding flesh is pushed upward making deep creases under the eyes at the into the street to get courted. corners and on the temples.-Harper's Bazar.

#### Strange Wedding Customs.

Among the most curious wedding cus toms are classed those of the Koreans It is said that in Korea the woman must be as mute as a statue throughout he entire wedding-day. Should she say one word or make a sign she would be ridiculed by her friends and family and lose caste forever, though her husband is free to taunt and try to provoke her into say ing something. There are places where the eating or drinking from the same cup is all the wedding ceremonial that the people have. With some people it consists of the two drinking rum from the same cup as a sign of their linked lives. still other parts of the world the two families meet at a banquet and signify by their partaking of a meal together that an alliance has been affected.

In Maoriland and Burma there is no eremony, marriage being regarded as a business partnership. It is said by one who has lived there that all the gods and goddesses of Maoriland help the Maori whose wife betrays or dishonors her husband, but he may trade or exchange her to suit his own sweet will. In Zululand hair-dressing is an important feature with both bride and bridegroom. The The head of a Zulu bride is closely shaved, except for the hair which is left to aid in the cone-shaped erection which is the

lawful coiffure of a Zulu wife. In the Philippines the marriage laws are all in favor of woman, and with her it is a clear case of "What is yours is mine, and what is mine is my own." adds her husband's name to hers, and the children take the name of both. In Siberia a bride on coming to her hus

band's house is required to prepare a dinner with her own hands as a test of her

skill as a housewife. The Japanese bride, dressed in a long white silk kimono and white veil, sits upon the floor facing her future husband. Two tables stand near, and upon one are two cups, a bottle of saki, and a kettle with two spouts. Upon the other are a miniature plum tree, typifying the beauty of the bride; a miniature fir-tree, which signifies the strength of the brid groom, and a stork standing upon a tortoise, representing long life and happiness. The two-spouted kettle is put to the mouths of the bride and bridegroom alternately, signifying that they are to share each other's joys and sorrows. The bride keeps her veil, and it is used as her shroud when she dies .-

Let Man Reform before Marriage.

"A girl should never marry a man that she may reform him." writes Margaret Sangster, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "If he is in need of reformation let him prove himself worthy by turning from evil and setting his face steadfastly and perseveringly to good before he asks a girl to surrender herself and her life to him. Nor should a girl be too impatient with father, mother and friends if they counsel delay in deciding a matter which is to influence ner whole career and her lover's, when they, with clearer eyes than her own, perceive in him an unsuitability to her.'

#### Use of the Corset.

Stiff corsets are unknown in France French corsets are always supple and bendable, and this much accounts for the ease of French figures, which are never tightened except at the waist, leaving the bust and hips quite free. In England the figure is usually tightened in too much at the bust and hips, which gives too straight a look to the figure and makes it stiff and uncomfortable, movement being rendered ungraceful by this stiffness. Let any girl try to lace her stays only t the waist, and let her select her stays

as soft and light as possible, and then see her figure be not as graceful in shape and as elastic as the most graceful and elastic French figure. No tight, straightlown, even lacing will ever make a pretty figure.

If the corset cannot be made expressly

o suit the figure, then let it be laced only n the middle at the waist. Even then no real corset should be worn by girls until they are well in their teens. Remember, the softer the corset is the easier it will be. and the tighter it may be laced at the waist without feeling uncomfortable. This red hot, as they will never retain the heat is the only way to mould the figure, as it is said, without injuring the health .- St. Louis Republic.

#### A Clean Cellar.

A clean cellar is expected in the home of a good housekeeper. That it should be frequently aired goes without saying. But early in this month, if it is not done before, every corner should be thoroughly swept, the walls swept and whitewashed all vegetables inspected, the refuse thrown way, bins, boxes, barrels and crates emptied, and the entire place made as clean as the kitchen should be. No doubt much o-called malaria—the fashionable name ised to cover a multitude of hygienic sins only do one thing well she is not very useful adjusted to foul air, much of it about a busy home. When I heard a rising from ill-kept cellars. The cellar a young girl say, "I'm glad I can clean my used to cover a multitude of hygienic sins arising from ill-kept cellars. The cellar air penetrates through floors and floods kid gloves and wash my own ribbons and living rooms with untold filth. Hence the laces, handkerchiefs, and make my own wise woman permits no accumulation of pretty jabots, darn my hose, make my own old utensils and debris of various kinds, muslin gowns and shirt waists, and trim often including soiled and discarded kitchen cloths, to poison the atmosphere and breed all sorts of diseases. During woman with thirteen accomplishing the year the sun should be often invited you are a girl after a great author's to enter the open window.

Where there is a furnace.

examined, cleaned and repaired. Where practicable, open all the cellar windows to let the air draw through and sweeten the underground domain. Should it be damp, keep in one corner an old iron vessel with a lump of unslaked lime, and frequently expose a dish of charcoal in lump. Should there be any suspicion of an unsanitary condition, in addition to all these, wash the walls with a weakened solution of copperas. It may be done with an old white wash brush.-Good Housekeeping.

#### Rules for the Treatment of Servants.

Every man thinks he can solve the servant problem. Here are the rules laid down by a man for the guidance of mistresses in their relations with their ser-

vants: Run your household on business principles; servants should have regular hours

of service daily.

Complete freedom after work is done. Do not be too pretentious with only one maid of all work. One afternoon and evening out each

Clean, wholesome bedroom, substantial Social privileges within reasonable discretion. If you have a young, good-looking, capable servant, she probably wants husband some day. Do not drive her

Avoid interference with her and private life. Do not permit familiarity from the baker's, grocer's and butcher's boys. sist on respectful treatment to your servant and set them the example.

Avoid personal supervision while Do not let slipshod, careless work go unnoticed. A good mistress is always critical, firm and exacting, but she always appreciates conscientious effort .-New York Telegram.

#### Care of the Refrigerator.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower, The housekeeper cannot be too careful about the condition of the refrigerator, for may become the most dangerous thing house unless it is properly cared for; but a well-kept refrigerator lightens the labor of the household, and one should be found in every home where the means will allow the additional expense. Cleanliness in the refrigerator is of first importance, as it is said that "a carelessly kept refrigerator is the festal hall of the microbe" and if stray bits of food and vegetables are allowed to collect under the rack microbes may reasonably be expected. There should be no need of deodorizers, but if one is wanted, a little powdered charcoal in a saucer is often recommended to be set in the ice-box, though anything with decided odor about it should be excluded from the refrigerator. The food should never be crowded in the refrigerator, as one food absorbs the flavor of another, and butter and milk should be kept by themselves and as far removed from the other contents as possible. A few minutes daily devoted to the refrigerator enables one to keep it clean without much trouble; but if it is neglected for several days it

#### A MOTHER'S STORY.

Tells About Her Daughter's Illness and How She was Relieved-Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

"MRS. PINKHAM:-I write to tell you

about my daughter. She is nineteen

years old and is flowing all the time,

and has been for about three months. The doctor does her but very little good, if any. 1 thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I want your advice before beginning its use. I have become very much alarmed about her, as she is getting so weak."-MRS. MATILDA A.

CAMP, Manchester Macon, Ga. May 21, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINE HAM:-It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit my daughter has received from the use of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After beginning the use of your medicine she began to mend rapidly and is now able to be at her work. Her menses are regular and almost painless. I feel very thankful to you and expect to always keep your Vegetable Compound in my house. It is the best medicine I ever knew. You have my permission to publish this letter if you wish, it may be the means of doing others good."-MRS. MATH.DA A. CAMP, Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., September 18, 1899.

makes considerable work. Remove everything from the box once a week, and give it a thorough washing with a strong suds of Pearline and hot water and rinse the drain pipe with it. After all pieces have been washed, scald the interior and let it air for an hour or two after each scalding, when it will be ready to be filled with ice, and this process will render it pure and sweet. Do not use the regular dish cloth for washing the refrigerator; have one especially for this purpose, and use a small brush for reaching in the corners and a swab for washing the drain pipe. While the refrigerator seems an expensive luxury to one with limited means it will usually pay for itself in one or two seasons in the saving of perishable food: besides food is more healthful if kept in a refrigerator, because it is better preserved.-A. M. H.

#### A Dozen Useful Economies.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by KENTUCKIENNE.

George Eliot has told us in some of her common sense talks, that it is well for a woman to know how to do a dozen things well-and the longer I live the more I believe in her theory, for if a person can my hats and make papa's brother's shirts." I exclaimed heart—can things well" do a dozen or more and registers should be closed before you her methods, for some of the useful sweeping. As a sanitary measure it is things she gets through with, and I can well, at this point, to call in the furnaceman, to have the pipes and furnace itself as many girls with a large allowance; yet she has very little pin money. "Be clever, sweet maid, and good" when you have to live within a stated allowance. thing to possess pretty things and another to keep them in order, yet with a little energy and care it can be done. To clean your gloves—keep on hand a bottle of gasoline (5 cents' worth) and pour a little n a bowl and take several pairs of light gloves (or one pair) and wash them out in he gasoline-out doors-and dry them in the open air-some wash them by putting them on and letting them dry on the hands. White gloves can be washed beautifully this way: Fill a fruit jar half full of gasoline and put all your soiled ribbons in of all lengths and colors, and shake them up good and leave over night. Seal the jar or screw the top on tight. Next morning the dirt will all be at the bottom of the jar, and dry the ribbons out in the sun and air; pull them straight while

damp, but do not press them. If you have soiled laces, put some magnesia on a piece of paper, lay the lace upon t and sprinkle more magnesia on it, then cover with another piece of paper and put book over it to press it and leave several days; then remove and blow all the powder off. It will be perfectly clean.

When it is necessary to wash lace, sew t upon a strip of white muslin and roll it tight around a smooth glass bottle and fasten; then make a good cleansing suds of warm rain water and Pearline and drop the bottle into it and leave for several nours-take out and rinse, then dry on the bottle. It will look like new. Try a few such economical methods; it saves a great

## A Chance to Make Money.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year cld, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; any one will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people, poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Particulars free, Mrs. M. Baird, 2453 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

HOW TO DRAIN LAND PROFITABLY. On every farm there is probably some land that could be made more productive by underdrainage. Properly drained land can always be worked earlier, and more profitably.

The best and most economical ways to drain is explained in the book, "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," which is sent Free by John H. Jackson, 162 3rd Ave., Albany, N. Y.



Written for Green's Fruit Grower

Colorado.

ful and successful trip. But I will have

to first tell you about the fruit business in

"It was in the fall of 1892 that I went

in America are grown. I stopped on the

way to examine the flourishing orchards

which is indeed a giant gateway with pil-

lars of solid rock on either side, fully

opens into a wide valley which is more

pear loaded with fruit, whose coloring was

"From Salida, the railway toils up to

the Marshall Pass, which is 10,400 feet

nison, and plunged into the narrow defiles

most majestic works of nature, and is only

excelled by the Grand Canyon of the Col-

orado. It is some fifty miles long with

walls from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, and

in some places almost shutting out the light from above. The foaming Gunnison

River rushes at the bottom, and just above

and beside it the railroad has been made

with great difficulty. Here there are then

sands of speckled trout, for the water is

from this stream that were more than two

feet long, as I saw by their skins

"I have been over that route," remarked

"That's right. For about twenty-five

miles the railroad follows this canyon, and then it becomes so narrow and precipitous

at the bottom that no foundation for the

track is possible, and it has to wind its

way up a tributary, and over another

mountain range to the valley of the Un-

compagre. Here, at Montrose, there were

extensive orchards, and when Delta was

reached the valley merges and widens into

that of the Gunnison. Orchards were found on every hand. After a good look

at these a friend guided me into the North

"This is a sort of fruit grower's para-

dise, for there are no troublesome insects

or fungus diseases there and they have

never had a failure of fruit since the val-

ley was begun to be settled in 1881. More

beautiful or delicious apples, pears,

peaches, plums and apricots I have never

seen. Not a worm, nor scab, nor rust,

nor other imperfection was seen, but in

stead the most brilliant and delicate color-

ings. The little town of Paonia stands at

the head of this valley encircled on all

was here that my pomological investiga-tions ceased, and the hunt began."

did not fill the bill, so you were looking

for meat," remarked the fat man,

"I see you are no vegetarian. Fine fruits

'Very likely. My good friends here had

lanned for a little sport. There were five

of us to go on the hunt for elk in the

mountain not far away. Two pack mules

were laden with camp equipage, which

consisted of only the barest necessities ex-

cept an abundant supply of good things to

eat. We had among other things plenty

of honey made from alfalfa clover and

Summer Pearmain apples. With us were

two old hunters who were familiar with

the mountains, and the habits and where-

abouts of game. Wesley Ault was a fruit grower who had killed over 700 buffalo

in the days when they covered the plains

"Whew! what a murderer," said the big

"Edson Colburn had fought the Indiana

on the plains and brought down many elk

and bears in the mountains, before he took

to the peaceful pursuit of farming. They

were able guides for the hunt and good.

whole-souled men. My friend Coffey,

another North Fork fruit grower, Mead

Hammond, furnished us with horses and

"It was the eighth of September that

we mounted our horses, each having a good rifle. Before sundown we were twenty

miles away from civilization and camped

above the sea. The weather was delight-

ful. The sky was almost as blue as in-

digo, and the clouds like white fleecy cot-

tumnal dress, and the blue spruce stood

steeples painted by a Hand Divine. Ma-

jestic mountain peaks were in full view.

Amid such beauty and grandeur we had

come to take the life of the creatures that

God had made to live there. It seemed

almost a sacrilege to invade and in any

"After a delightful sleep beneath a

prepared for further ascent into the cool

measure to devastate this noble realm of

nature

their native grandeur, like church

The aspens were in their yellow au-

eside a mountain stream fully 8,000 feet

from Delta went along for company and

of Kansas and Nebraska."

went along to tend camp.

ides but one by majestic mountains.

the gray-haired man. "There is none

nounted at Gunnison City.'

nore beautiful in the world."

BRIEF SYNOPSIS—The scene of these stories is a gun store and repair shop, with parrons of the place lounging about as shounding about as shounding

#### A Nameless Brook.

"Opposite the homestead farm where I was born was a beautiful brook," said the gray haired man. "There were no other oks in that locality, hence no necessity for a name for this one. It was simply known as the brook.

"Its origin was in the swamp lands, far to the northeast, a place impenetrable and nknown to us children, but from the moment this brook escaped the swamps I knew every inch of its winding course. was a piece of lowland through which it passed after being imprisoned in the swamp. Then it entered a broad about the Canyon City and there passed meadow, winding hither and thither, passthrough the world-famed Royal Gorge, ing under farm and highway bridges, then bordering a well-kept farm, and twisting its way close to a farm house. Here was 3,000 feet high. At Salida, some fifty another bridge. Bridges that crossed the miles further west, the narrow canyon brook were always interesting spots for we children. The current, being narrowed than 7.000 feet above sea level. Here I here, was worn deep, uncovering large found the few orchards of the apple and rocks and stones, and making hiding places under the walls of the bridges, near which the most brilliant I ever saw. many fish sought refuge and shelter.

"After escaping from the bridge and passing near the farm house of my neighbor, above sea level, with Mount Aury tower-the brook spread widely over a pebbly bot-ing some 2,000 feet higher. Down, down tom, then swept into narrow banks on its | we slipped over into the valley of the Gunway to the ocean. I do not know that my neighbor appreciated the beauty of the of the Black Canyon. This is one of the brook which ran so near his house. Indeed I am sure he did not, for later on he built house on another spot far remote from the brook. But for me this site would have been greatly enhanced in value by the presence of the brook. Who has lived near here he could hear the murmuring of the brook at morning, noon and night, without being charmed by it? Who has awakened at midnight and been lulled to sleep again by the ripple of the brook, without being thankful for his nearness to such a beautiful object?

"Then the brook sped rapidly down grade, through the corn fields and orchards, and again leaped forth freely into the meadow and pasture lands where the banks were high and the waters deep. I remember well the pile of driftwood and other rub bish which always accumulated by the fences under which the brook swept, when spring snows and rains were passing away. Driftwood is an object of interest to the poet and the philosopher. Beneath this accumulation fish were wont to gather, and here we dropped our hooks with certainty

"Then the brook was compelled to change its course, owing to the construction of a long lane through a neighbor's farm. It skirted this lane for a distance, and then darted underneath it, and out into a broad barnyard, with barns to the right of them, to the left, to the front, and to the rear. Here the farmers' cows, horses, sheep and swine came to drink. Here again the stream was shallow, tumbling over small stones and pebbles.

"Then the brook disappeared under some over-hanging willows, to come forth again clear and bubbling in the open meadow, over-hung with grass and wild flowers which fronted the old stone school-house where I received my early schooling. In front of this school-house were two bridges, which were always the hiding places for fish. How many times we children have lain upon our stomachs on these bridges, watching our hooks, and looking far beneath into the dark shadows.

"Then there was more driftwood, as the brook left the road and dashed on down grade, through the valley between high hills, into a mill-pond. This mill-pond and its accompanying saw-mill, with the hunis of big oak logs lying on the brow of the hill, was always an object of interest to me as a child. I have heard hundreds of orators speak of the pebble dropped into pond as affecting every drop of water in it, and always when this figure of speech s used I think of this old mill-pond, which was as clear as a crystal, and a spot of peculiar attraction.

"After leaving the mill-pond, the brook ntinued to twist about, crossing the road twice, passing under two bridges, both of were famous for fishing, and then eaped boldly and madly down into the Honeoye Creek, which is a branch of the Genesee River. The water of the brook as it entered the creek became very deep. since it was set back somewhat by a dan in the creek. In the clear waters at this entrance I often saw large pickerel lying quietly on the bed of the stream. I could see the pure waters of the brook for a long after it had entered and mingled with the muddy waters of the larger

#### AN ELE HUNT IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

When Prof. H. E. Van Deman was in Rochester recently, attending the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, a gray-haired man introduced him to the members of our Hunting Club as greatest rabbit hunter (according to his own telling) in Virginia, and as a hunter, who, although he killed many rabbits, always found them too heavy to about, therefore hung them on nes of trees along the way, where were found and eaten by buzzards, hair and hoof, leaving scarcely a remnant, so that the good man returned home as empty handed and hungry as ne started. There are a few his locality who did not believe men in his locality who did not believe mountain rings to the edge of a reast as below. There were no that the professor shot so many rabbits plateau covered with tall grass and scat- the bullet had no effect. There were no

tering aspen, with here and there a clump of blue spruce. Here were deer paths in every direction. We tied our horses to the trees, and leaving one man to watch them, we thought we might get a deer for camp meat. Two of us went down to little hollow where the deer seemed to have a sort of dancing ground, judging by the trampled grass, and the other two took an opposite direction. We agreed if one party shot, the other party would come back at once; Ault and I had not been gone ten minutes when we heard two shots over the ridge. Sure enough, Coffey had found two large fawns and killed one of

"We put it on one of the pack mules and hunted for a permanent camping place. We had not gone two hundred yards before a big black deer jumped up and after a look bounded away. We admired his graceful form and movements, but did not try to shoot him. Near the head of a little ravine where a thicket of alder bushes stood we found a clear, cold spring, with a clump of fir trees for shelter and plenty of dry wood. We soon had the deer hung up and skinned, a fire made, and the dinner cooking."

"I'll bet the meat was not good. It was eaten too soon after killing," said the baldheaded man.

#### THE ELK HUNT BEGINS.

"It was good eating, being a young animal. I found an old bear wallow above the spring in the tall grass, and near it another one, which I thought the bears had just been using. But I called the bear hunter and he said it was elk that had been tramping in it and rolling over the grass to keep off the flies. I could see hear the story so the professor began in their tracks plainly when I looked closer. On the other side of the camp I saw the fir trees freshly barked, in some places nearly ten feet high, and the bushes twisted into fragments. This was the work of the elk in scraping the velvet off his horns. I soon saw signs of them that were not an hour old. This proved that we were really in the elk country. We to Colorado to officially investigate the ate a dinner of venison, bread and honey, fruit industry in person and thus become fried pototoes and finished with a dessert acquainted with the peculiar conditions of mellow apples that was good enough under which fruits were grown there in the different sections, and to observe the in Boston, San Francisco, or at home. behavior of the varieties as they grew. Dinner over, my friend Ault said we After looking over the orchards and the would see where the elk had gone. We berry fields in the plains and foothill re-gions of the eastern part of the State, I started by the D. & R. G. R. R. for the famous valleys of the Western slope, where some of the most beautiful fruits

"It was dry as powder under foot, but their sharp hoofs had made some marks that an experienced hunter could see. They led us down a ravine thick with aspen and alder bushes. We were standing still when Ault said: 'See that deer fighting flies.' 'Where,' I asked. He pointed across the ravine and there she stood, less than 200 feet from us. We had no thought of shooting her. after elk. We had not gone 100 yards farther before we saw another doe and two nimble fawns leap out of sight. We kept our way down the ravine, had rounded a sharp point of the mountain, and were looking over a great sloping stretch of country many miles in extent. "There stood old Ragged Range against

the evening sky, with the canyon of the Big Muddy in the middle of the intervening valley, and a very appropriate name it is; yet except when snows are melting fast in May and June, it is a clear, cold trout stream. The slopes on either side were covered mostly with young growth of aspen and scrub oak, with grassy parks that looked like cleared farms in the distance. The region had been burnt over some two years before, and the dead timber was mostly down and lying criss-crossed in every direction.
"In one of these parks we saw a band

of about a dozen elk. They were a mile from us, but we could see them skip and play; one big bull was plainly seen among started for them. It was all down grade but there was a dense tangle of brush and logs between us and them. We had not gone far before we came to a small pond where stood two big fat deer looking at us, not 100 feet distant. But we only admired them for an instant. When we got to the edge of the park no elk were to be seen. We cautiously scanned every corner and the brush beyond before crossing it in the direction they were going. On the farther side was a strip of brushes and then another small park. We peeper into that, but no elk were there. -It was dusk by that time, and when we stepped into the open there was a stampede in the bushes, and away the elk went, pell mell up the slope, crushing the dead brush in their wild flight. There was no chance to shoot, my partner said we would keep quiet and let them alone until next day "And now for camp, which was several miles away and all of 1,000 feet above us. We had matches and might have camped where we were, but with no coats, and nothing to eat, we were determined to reach camp that night, which we did. about midnight, after a long roundabout tramp to avoid further disturbing the elk. We could hear the bulls bugling as we wended our way up the mountainside. This is their mating call or challenge, and

sounds clear and musical as it rings over the mountains. "The next morning I was so stiff and sore from the trip that I could scarcely walk Mr. Ault wanted me to go with him after the elk we left the night before, but I was unable to make the trip, so staid about camp and shot a few dusky grouse without going 200 yards. About ten o'clock he started alone and within three hours he was back. I said, 'You have killed an elk.' He replied, 'Why, do I look guilty of any such murder? 'Yes, you do, judging by the grin on your face." Well, I have a big fellow, and he has a head that you will be proud of at Washington.' The other hunters were out and we had to wait until almost dark for them to come in. It was then too late to move camp to the dead elk, so we feasted on the little deer for supper and breakfast. eaving only a little of it for the camp robbers to eat. Maybe you don't know that this is a bird much like a blue jay that will almost take meat off your plate, it is so fond of it and so fearless of man, "This bird must be something like the Virginia buzzard, which has been known to steal a rabbit, while the hunters were deciding who shot it," said the gray-haired

"A little like the buzzard in some re spects, but in others quite different. "Well we made a rousing camp fire of dry fir and ate apples while Ault told us now he got the elk. He said that he had not gone a mile from camp before he heard a bull elk bugle about a half mile from im. He walked to leeward off where he thought him to be, so the elk could not smell him, and then crept toward the elk. He bugled once mere and that helped to locate him. When he thought he was in shooting distance he heard a jump, then all was quiet. The elk must have heard a twig break, or some other alarming noise. Nothing could be seen for awhile. Then through the leaves and brush he saw the tips of his big antlers. He was standing broadside to him, looking, listening and scenting for possible danger. It was only a guess as to where to shoot, but he aimed canopy set with the gems of the skies, we through the small brush and leaves for

regions where the elk spend their sum-mers. About noon we had climbed a great away. The tip of the antiers were just as before. He could not tell the reason

trees in the way. He next aimed for the butt of his ear, guessing where it was from the tips of his horns, and fired again. He dropped like a beef, the ball passing through to the skin on the other side of the it an egg. After the larva hatching from head, where I cut it out next day. This this egg has attained its full growth it was truly a "pop" shot, and a wisely usually forms a pupa inside the louse, and guided one too. He could not have done better if the elk had been tied to a tree. coon under its dead body. These parasit-We found a big log had caught the first | ized aphids may be readily recognized by bullet.

three good photographs of him as he lay. He was almost as big as a horse. Then it in clean sacks and lashing it fast. This bulky load on top of the other mule's pack.

"We wended our way down to the creek numerous duck, but killed none of them, for we had all we came after. We camped in the canyon and I fished for trout in the pools down at the junction with Anthraprongs in my reception hall."

"I see that your party were true sportsmen," said Timothy. "There are many hunting parties that would have continued to shoot and kill simply for fun." "That is wicked," said the profess "Such conduct has resulted in the extermination of valuable animals."

Plant Lice. Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A Plant Louse Parasite. (By Permission of J. B. Smith.)

Among the lowest forms-yet among the most injurious-of insect life are the Aphidae or Plant Lice. They form a familv of the order Hemipleta or true bugs, only partially winged and with the maxillae and mandibles forming a long, slender heak which is inserted into the tissues of the plant and through which its juices that is necessary in the preparation of the are sucked up by the louse. Plant lice are generally of a more or less pearshaped form, varying from one-fourth to one-fiftieth of an inch in size, according to the age and species. At the tip of the abdomen are two tubes excreting what is known as "honeydew," which forms the known as "honeydew," which forms the fore they have commenced to multiply, for food for many ants which carefully care if they once get the start, your crops will be ruined before you can catch them. which encourages the growth of a sooty E. Dwight Sanderson, Newark, Dela. black fungus when left upon the foliage. Though very small insects individually, the extreme rapidity with which they multiply and their consequent occurrence in enormous numbers render them one of our most troublesome pests. The life history of one of our most common forms, the Cabbage Plant Louse (Aphis brassicae) will well illustrate the general life history of all our common plant lice infesting various garden and orchard crops. For the most part, the winter is passed in the egg stage, though in the South the adults frequently live over winter, and in the North they are found alive in pits of old cabbage or in piles of stalks. Early in the spring these eggs hatch into a brood of females which are "alled "viviparous, that is, giving direct birth to the young without laying an egg. About eight days later these females give birth to young, which in turn produce others, and so this process of reproduction without any intervention of the male lice, which is commonly known as "budding" goes on throughout the summer. Part of these viviparous or "agamic" females are wingless, while others are winged, and it has been found that the wingless individuals are far more fecund than those capable of flight, though the spread of the pest is due to the latter form. This method of reproduction continues until fall, when oviparous females and males are born, and the winged forms deposit their eggs in a safe place in which to pass the winter. With such a rapid multiplication of generations-one generation living but about two weeks-it can easily be seen that in a very short time these little insects may become a very serious pest, as has often been the case. The surprising matter is that they do not do more damage, for if we stop to calculate the number of individuals possibly produced in a single season, it will be seen that the mortality must be enormous to keep our vegetation from being utterly consumed by these little "suckers." Dr. Fitch, the well-known former Entomologist of New York, is authority for the statement that if all those of a season lived their allotted length of time that they would cover everything on the surface of the earth. I have figured that the progeny of seven generations from a single egg would amount to 729, 000,000. One prominent entomologist has calculated that if placed side by side in a straight line, the progeny of a single egg in one season-if they all lived-would

you doubt this, just try calculating a geometrical progression up to about 20.) PLANT LICE PARASITES. It is fortunate, then, that Plant Lice

reach past the farthest star that can be

seen by the most powerful telescope. (If

and predaceous insects. The parasites consist of small flies which bear a lance like ovipositor or egg-tube, with which they pierce the skin of an aphid and deposullet.

"The next morning we found the elk never be destroyed. Besides the parasites, some two miles from camp, where Mr. Ault left him, all safe. He had been cut open and spread apart with sticks, to cool. We fixed him about as he dropped and I took upon plant lice almost exclusively. Recently a very bad outbreak of plant lice occurred in the pea fields of Southern we skinned him with care and cut the Maryland. One man who had 600 acres meat off the bones. We had enough to badly injured and some 200 acres absolute load one mule and a horse, by putting ly ruined, wrote that in the refuse from ly ruined, wrote that in the refuse from the vines were over 25 bushels made up forced Hammond to walk and lead the almost entirely of the larvae of one or two horse all the way home. The head with species of Syrphus flies. But the trouble the antiers attached made a heavy and a is that the injury is usually done before these beneficial insects have multiplied in such numbers as to keep the pest under control, and though they hold in check, in the canyon, startling a band of elk, and they rarely eradicate it, though the next year's injury is usually much less severe after a bad outbreak. As to remedies for plant lice, in the

greenhouse there is probably nothing bet cite Creek, which there forms the North ter than tobacco stems or dust, or a tobac-Fork of the Gunnison. The night of the co decoction sprayed on the plants, or a fifth day from the start we were back smudge made by burning it. An extract of among the orchards, loaded with game and to be accorrecently put upon the market by pleasant recollections. I have as nice an the Scabcura Dip Co., Chicago, under the elk head as we could desire, with antlers name of "Nikoteen," promises to be of fully five feet long, and when you come value for greenhouse use, being vaporized to see me we will hang our hats on their by throwing hot irons into a pan of the solution, and thus generating a fume fatal to insect life. It must always be remembered in treating plant lice that they are true bugs, securing their food through a tube and that they must be killed by either a contact insecticide or gas, and that any poison applied to the surface of the foliage is absolutely useless against Pyrethrum, or Persian Insect Powder,

used dry or in water, is quite effective and desirable where only a few plants are to e sprayed.

Root lice are killed either by mulching the roots with tobacco dust, which is widely used and very satisfactory remedy or by the use of Carbon bisulphide. The latter chemical is used by drilling holes in the ground over the roots, placing an ounce or so of the liquid in the hole and filling it with earth. The fumes are heavier than air and, penetrating the soil, are fatal to the lice. Roots of small trees may be treated successfully with hot water heated to 150 to 175 degrees Fahrenheit. But the insecticide most widely used against out-of-door, leaf-feeding plant lice is kerosene emulsion. That, made with soap by boiling and emulsifying with a pump, is now being largely supplanted by pump, is now being largely supplanted by the kerosene and water mixture, made by the special pumps now made by the Deming and Gould Pump Companies. In these pumps the kerosene and water is mixed in the desired proportions and issues from the nozzle in a fine spray, practically in the form of an emulsion. These pumps are but little more expensive than the ordinary types, have stood most careful tests in practical use, and may be used in spraying any other insecticide or fungicide, 15 or 20 per cent. of this kerosene-water will kill almost any plant louse, and all insecticide is to pour the water in one tank and the kerosene in another, and you are ready for spraying. But whatever is done must be done

quickly and thoroughly. Be on the watch out for the plant lice and attack them be

#### The Dust Storm.

March, the most blustering, windy month on the calendar, is also the most fatal to life. There are several other causes for this besides the wind storms that characterize this opening month of the season which by poetical license is called the palmy spring. Yet a considerable amount of the ills of March can be traced to its winds. These winds, which assist in pulverizing the surface of the earth, are especially trying to the vitality of man and We know that the feet should be protected from dampness, which may induce a fatal chill. Such a chill is often a symptom of pneumonia, a disease that has become so common in this country that it seems to be native to the land. Because dust and wind storms are not direct in their effect we are apt to underrate the danger from them. A soaking rain brings chill and cold at once, but the dust storm though slower in its effect, is more to be dreaded.

Physicians consider a rain storm as esser evil than a storm of dust. Little children are allowed to take an outing in light snow or rain if they are well protected from the dampness. They should never be allowed to go out in a storm of dust, no matter how dry the air, or how bright the sunshine. These storms of dust carry a multitude of the finest particles through the atmosphere and contain impurities of various kinds which are dangerous to take into the lungs. The fatal east winds, which render spring in the British Isles/a season of dread, are described as cold, dry and "parching" to vegetation and are especially fatal to persons with delicate lungs and of frail, nervous physique. We do not have these winds here. Our March and April winds, however, are severe enough to make the season unwholesome.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mrs. Suburb, "No more milk? What's the matter?" Gardener: "The cow has stopped givin' milk, Mum." "Goodness Why?" "Because she's dry, Mum." "Then why in the world don't you give her a drink?"-N. Y. Weekly.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer tilizers. They enrich the earth.

DU MAKE \$5∞ A DAY EASY are preyed upon by a number of parasites | D. GRAY & CO., Plating Works.



Mrs. Winifred Worm-Why in mourning dear?



We Grow Our Strawberry Plants in Pots. They will be read on and after July 25th, and if set out any time before September 15th, they will grow into fine plants and bear a full crop of luscious fruit the next spring, being a clear gain of one year over the "ground layer plants usually supplied by others, which is certainly worth much more than the slight difference in first cost.

Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants are much superior to the ordinary ground layen usually sold, as there is no loss of fine roots in taking them up, and they can be shipped safely to distant parts of the United States and Canada and be transplanted at any season, and it scarcely checks their growth; the earlier the pot-grown plants can be planted after August 1st, the larger they will grow and the more they will produce the

We do not offer a long list of varieties in Strawberries, but only such as may be fairly considered the best of existing sorts. Potted plants cannot be mailed unless earth is knocked off. The best method of shipment is by express.



BRANDYWINE The above eight varieties the most productive at our Farm. Our C. A. Green sa will never regret plantin valuable varieties which

VAN DEMAN, CLYDE,

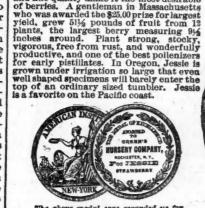
GLEN MARY,

BUSH CLUSTER,

Clen Mary. One of the best for cien Wary. Dest for large size, good quality and productiveness; recommended for home garden and near market, very late. It is fairly firm awill bear shipment comparatively well. When Crescent will bring for and Bubach 10c, per quart. Glen Mary ought to bring 20c, per quart if size and quality cut any figure in the price, and it is my opinion that for size, productiveness and quality the Glen Mary is one of the best. On quarter of an acre picked at the rate of 1280 quarts per acre at a single picking and over 1200 quarts per acre for the season.



Brandywine. The berries of the "Brandywine wine" are of magnificent and immense size; very firm, solid and shapely for so large a berry. In general it is broadly heart-shaped without neck; occasionally fruits will be found shaped as if two berries were joined together; fiesh red to the core, of delightful aroms, rich, julcy and juscious. The sees are but slightly imbedded, which adds to its firmness. The color is of a rich, dark, glossy scarlet. In productiveness the Brandywine strawberry is truly a marvel, bothin size and quantity. BRANDYWINE, Jessie. A very large and handsome strawberry, of bright glossy erimson. Where light rich soil and crimson. where light rich soll and good culture is given, it gives splendid satisfaction. Its large size, handsome, regular form and fine quality make it the most desirable of berries. A gentleman in Massachusetts who was awarded the \$25.00 prize for largest with the control of the state of



No one who has seen a field of Jessie with its immense growth of plants and big cropal large and fine looking berries will soon forget it. This variety is named by nearly all strawbern growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. It season is early to medium. Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot. It is a perfect flowering variety. One patron wrote us that on account of the large size and beautiful appearance he was getting isc. per quart for Jessie while only getting 4c, per quart for Wilsel.

appearance he was getting isc. per quart for Jessie while only general period while only general period in the best. It is perfect flowering and very early in fruiting. Berries large and lots of them. We picked ripe fruit long before our general varieties were ready to pick. The quality is rich, and its earliness and productiveness will go a great way in making it one of the leading varieties to plant for market.

New York experimental Station reports as follows: "This is the best extra early variety ever tested on these grounds. The first picking of three quarts of any one variety were picked from this, and it continued in bearing for twenty-one days, ripening the bulk of its fruits, however, in ten days. The vigor of plants is good, growth stocky, and fruit hid beneath the dark foliage; berries a showy, glossy scarlet, with yellow seeds, firm and tart." In Forest and Garden we read: "The Van Deman still leads as the best very early variety, the bulk of the crop being harvested when but very few other varieties are in competition with it. It is of more than average productiveness, and, on account of its brilliant color and firmness, would be a desirable



essie

Strawberry

VAN DEMAN STRAWBERBY

The Excelsior Straw berry. This is a valuable, ear perfect blossoming strategy. Jacob Bauer, the originator berry. Jacob Bauer, the originator of Ye Deman, Bismarck and others, who have proved of great value. He considers Excelsior the best berry he originated, large, fine color, vigoral plant, firm, productive, and desiral for home use, or for market. Of Green's fruit farm the Excelsion gremarkably vigorous, making plant. remarkably vigorous, making treely and showing no signs of blight or other drawbacks. Clyde (Per). At the first fel this variety was all that one of for; the berries were large an dant, hanging in such cluste

was the lack of foliage to cover the fruit. It will have to have extra cultivation and fertilizer to enable the plant to make foliage enough to cover the fruit in a dry season.

Bush Cluster (New). Remarkably vigorous, growth upright, similar to the old Kentucky, which grew so tall that traveling Nursery Agents sold them for wonderful Bush Strawberries, giving the impression of gathering off a bush. Bush Cluster has this high growth with strong fruit stems that do not sprawl on the ground, and so keep perfectly clean, free of sand, grit and dirt. The flowers are pistillate, and the yield excels the well known Crescent, a berry that has records of 10,000 quarts per acre. Fruit borne, as the name indicate great clusters, of large size; color rather dark, good quality and firm, a good shipper, with great feature of keeper, free from sand, dirt and grit, a great fault with all other sorts in weather, if they are not nuclede. So raise clean berries by planting Bush Cluster. Numer new strawberries brought out each season but none have improved on laying fruit on groucausing rot, soft and sandy, dirty and gritty berries. Bush Cluster obviates all this by keping the ground. WELL ROOTED PLAN

Potted Strawberry Plants Will bear a full crop next June, and no other sing in new market baskets, as light as possible. You pay express charges. Send for Circular and Prince ORDER NOW. We will be ready to ship soon

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. I.



n the pot, and staud it ough to make sure it is and through; then pour is in the tea—one teaspoon, oint of water to be used. water, which should just he boil, take the tea-ket nove the lid, stand th ning, and let it rem Or send the po inutes. the table, and cover with It is best in i vant to tell her to look in when she thinks it is boil the water is really bubbl nethod gives an excellent tea, but an added step in give a still finer result. It tea by pouring off the first astantly after adding it, s above. This quick bo arries off dust impuriti when made has as a con uquet.-Ella Morris Kr oman's Home Compani

Tea as it Shor

rthen pot, which you ar

clean by scalding. P

DISCOVERED BY A

or PATENT CAP ROO ers of all styles of METAL

RCHARD PROF AYDRAULIC CIDER PRESA

Send 5c. in stam;

can save you me ING HARNESS CO., 14 Church Please Mention Green's I

U. S. BUCCY & CART CO. P 2

RED CROSS CURR Please Mention Green's Fru

RIDER AGENTS

MEAD GYCLEGO

mer will Next Spring.

They will be ready on and after July ne plants and bear a full yer the "ground layer" a the slight difference in ch as may be fairly con-rth is knocked off. The

RIETIES. ery), EXCELSIOR, MAN, CLYDE, CLUSTER. GLEN MARY. BRANDYWINE.

ve eight varieties are productive at our Fruit ir C. A. Green says you regret planting these varieties which we will we prices. Send for

Mary. One of the best for good quality and pross; recommended for den and near market, It is fairly firm and hipment comparation. It is fairly firm and hipment comparatively en Crescent will bring tubach 10c. per quart, y ought to bring 20c if size and quality cut in the price, and it in that for size, producind quality the Glen one of the best. One an acre picked at the 30 quarts per acre at a king and over 1200 acre for the season.



ican, beats the world dreds of varieties. ries of the "Brandy re of magnificent and ries of the "Brandy-ire of magnificent and d shapely for so large a heart-shaped without found shaped as if two sh red to the core, of luscious. The speds are ds to its firmness. The rlet. In productiveness ruly a marvel, both in



plants and big crop of by nearly all strawberry home and market. Its

DEMAN STRAWBERBY. ecimen, % natural size. elsior Straws his is a valuable, early, or feet blossoming straw. Bauer, the originator of the originator of the originator of the originator of vanick and others, which f great value. He control of the strain of the best berry he has ge, fine color, vigorous oductive, and desirable, or for market. At farm the Excelsion is gorous, making plants owing no signs of leaf-drawbacks. drawbacks.

er). At the first few plekingslast year is all that one could all sewere large and abuntus were large and abuntus were large and abuntus were large and abuntus were than the sewere large and abuntus were large and abu



WELL ROOTED PLANT A SPECIALTY.

p soon. ester, N.Y. Tea as it Should Be.

ULY

For making tea use either a china or for making ten use either a china or earthen pot, which you are never to wash, but clean by scalding. Pour boiling water in the pot, and staud it on the stove long ough to make sure it is heated through and through; then pour it all off, and put in the tea—one teaspoonful to each half pint of water to be used. Now put in the pint of water to be used. which should just have reached water, which should just have reached the boil, take the tea-kettle off the stove, the boil, take the tea-kettle off the stove, the boil, stand the teapot in the pening, and let it remain five or six opening, and let it remain five or six opening o nutes. Or send the pot immediately to utes. Or send the pot immediately to table, and cover with a cozy for ten utes. It is best in instructing a serutes. It is best in instructing a serutes. Dat todder way frum sunny Dess hurts bon yo' an' us. the table, and cover with a cozy for ten vant to tell her to look into the tea-kettle when she thinks it is boiling, to see that the water is really bubbling. The above method gives an excellent cupful of bright tea, but an added step in the process will tea, but an added step in the process will bess leef de eemp erlone. when she thinks it is boiling, to see that give a still finer result. It is to wash the tea by pouring off the first cupful of water nstantly after adding it, then proceeding as above. This quick boiling-water rinse earries off dust impurities, and the tea when made has as a consequence a finer bouquet.-Ella Morris Kretschmar, in the Woman's Home Companion.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN, I have discovered a positive cure for all temate diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 180, Kokomo, Ind.

World's Fair We are the only Steel
Roofing Co. awarded
Roofing Co. awarded
Medal and Diploma
for PATENT CAP ROOFING at World's
Columbian Exposition. We are also large manufacturers of all styles of METAL ROOFING, SIDING,
CELLING, ETC. Send for Catalogue and Price List,
Vacation this naber. Sykes from & Steel Roofing Co., Chicago and Niles. Q. liets Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

RCHARD PROFIT

depends upon working all the frustino as aslabe product. Cider for least and pure is all smaller et a profit. The best is produced by a STORAULIC OFFERS. Made in varying sixes; nand and purpose of the corr free catalogue before you buy,

HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CG. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

YOUWILLHANG your overcoat safely if you send 10 cents for my steel chain hanger which goes on inside the collar in the usual place. Never known to break. The usual strip of cloth always breaks, Sent by mail, post paid, for 10 cents. Address,

A. GREEN, Jr., Rochester, N. Y. Please Mention Green's Fruit Growst.

EFORE BUYING A NEW HARNESS Send 5c. in stamps to pay postage on 148 page Illustrated Catalogue of custom-made oak leather har-ness, sold direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, 100 styles to select from. We manufacture our

KING HARNESS CO., 14 Church St., OWEGO, N. Y Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

FOUR GOOD REASONS why you should buy ngesall custom mades postmuterials in get our three years guarantee.

12 315 Buggy, \$51 Surrey or \$37 Top Wagon are wonders for cheapness or great satisfaction. 4 tired Wheels or great satisfaction. 4 tired Wheels or great satisfaction. 4 tired Wheels or great satisfaction. come successful agents aided by our private selling instructions is a BUCCY & CART CO. P 22, Cincinnati,

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower. WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK. Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 14 doz. Packages of Bluine at 10 cette sech. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine, post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required, LUINE CO., Box 422 Concord Junction, Mass.

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower. CHICHESTER'S PILLS Original and Only Genuine,
BAFE, Always reliable, Ladies, ask Druggistfor CHIOHESTER'S ENGLISH
in EED and Gold metallic boxes, senior
with blue ribbon. Take no other. Befuse
Dangerous Substitutions and Luitations. As Particulars, Testimonials
and Booklet for Ladies, in laties, by
weturn Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by
all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Ca,
"265 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower. her Saves Its Cost. A 12-Year a Laber Sawer. Old Boy ean do more and better work, either in the field or garden, with th

MAND CULTIVATOR than three men can do with common hoes, than three men can do with common hoes, relitivates—estride or between rows. If no agent your form send \$1.35 for sample delivered and terms to agents. Ulrich Mfg. Co., 21 River St., Rock Falls, like Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

E WONDER OF THE AGE. An exact imitation of an electric push button, 1½ inches in diameter, the base being made of maple, the center piece of black walnut, and both highly polished. When a friend approaches, just expose the button to view, and you will have the opportunity of seeing more fun you rife. He will be and push it and receive a smart shock.

push it and rece 810c. Trade supplied. Large masses, and of latest novelties free.
NAS BROS., 416 East 8th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower,

RIDER AGENTS WANTED no in each town to ride and exhibit ample 1800 bicycle.
900 Models, best makes, SII to S20 99 & 98 Models, high grade 58 to 513 600 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, S3 to S10. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half tactory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and trial with our cost. put a cent in advance. EARM A BIOYOLE distributing Catalogues for us. Many earned a wheel last year. Our 1969 proposition is even more liberal. Write at once for our Bargain List Lofer. Address Dept. 2867 MEAD OYCLE CO., Chicago.

375,000 TREES

a tricity. Also all kinds vises and a saw Red Gone Current
and he parks, graden, or and feel Gone Current
and feel (Larp on Larp, Creary) Settemp Co. Rechaster, L.T.

Jealousy.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by N.

Dey ca' im "de green-eye monser," Dey ca' im "de lectie eemp," I t'ink 'im a sho' nuff monser Wats powerfu' fu' o geemp.

Fruit Prospects in Southern Illinois.

Tree fruit is just now in an uncertain stage in this latitude. It is pretty well settled that the peach crop will be a light one. The seedling peaches are all right but the trees are few in number compared to the budded trees. Fruit on the latter will be scarce, says the Fruit Grower's Journal. Cherries put out a heavy bloom but the

larger half were blasted by the rains and continuous east winds. The crop will be a small one from present indications.

Pears are said to be dropping badly and f that foolish habit continues much longer the year's crop will be a light one. The Wild Goose plum has gone by the board as it usually does. Some of the Japan plums look promising but the num-

A Red Apple.

ber of trees is limited.

The Chicago Record tells this apple

At precisely 2 o'clock every day, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, leaves his seat, goes into the cloakroom, pokes his hand into his overcoat pocket and pulls out two big red apples. Then he sits down in a comfortable chair before the wood fire that crackles in the chimney place and proceeds to eat them. He is as regular as the sun had well collected on this, four rows and the Senators rather set their watches by him than by the old clock that hangs over the entrance to the chamber. He takes no other luncheon, eats nothing else and then four more rows of sorghum, also between breakfast at 8 o'clock and dinner at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and believes that apples are the healthiest food nature has provided for man.

Thinning Fruits.

The past season has demonstrated more clearly than ever the necessity of producing a better grade of fruit than can be crops are planted with this in view. grown by the "let alone" method so long and more perfect in size, color and quality;
(3) the larvae of the codling moth, the insect producing wormy fruit in the apple, pear and quince and the larvae of the Rural. plum curculio that produces the wormy plums and cherries, are destroyed in the immature fruit when it dries up or decays on the ground, and much less labor is required to sort and pack the remaining fruit when it is harvested. The price obtained for fruit from carefully thinned trees or plants is certain to be much higher than if to say to Kansas farmers:

inferior fruit. TIME FOR THINNING.

The best time for thinning fruits is as soon as it can be determined what specimens are injured by insects or by any other cause. This time for the apple, pear, peach and plum is early in July. grape should be thinned as soon as the size of the bunches can be determined. which may be the last of June or the first of July. The amount of fruit to be removed will depend largely upon how much has set. In some cases three-fourths should be removed. In the case of peaches and plums the fruit should not mature on the branches nearer than six inches apart If the whole tree is fruiting. With apples and pears the amount of thinning to be done must depend upon the size and vigor of the trees, but all wormy and deformed fruits should be removed even to the extent of taking the entire crop, for in the majority of cases such fruit only serves to increase the number of insects the next year and will not pay the cost of harvesting if allowed to mature. In thinning the grape all small bunches should be removed if the fruit is intended for market, as only large, full bunches will sell for good prices, and only a limited amount, depending upon the strength of vine, should be allowed to remain on each cane. In vineyards at full growth from 10 to 20 pounds of fruit will be all that each vine can mature and retain its vigor.-Massachusetts Experiment Station Report.

Cowpeas.

The cowpea belongs to the great order of plants called legumes that have the power through the aid of microscopic organisms of using the free nitrogen of the air in their growth. The crop is thus a soil renovator and builder and leaves the land much richer after a crop of cowpeas have been grown upon it, even if the vines are removed as hay. In addition to the above valuable qualification, the grain and vines contain a large proportion of that impor-tant ingredient, protein. This is the material that makes growth and is so essential in all foodstuffs for young, growing stock and dairy animals to make them do well and yield their owner profit. Hence the crop has two very valuable points in its

Much has been said in the past of the great adaptability of the crop for Okla-homa, but still it is grown to a limited extent only. In small areas, at least, it should have a place in the regular crops on every farm. The crop can be utilized to greatest advantage by pasturing off with cattle, sheep or hogs. In this way almost all of the valuable fertilizing ingredients

are returned at once to the land. The difficulty of properly curing the hay bars the use of the crop for this purpose to any great extent when it can be used otherwise. It is, however, advisable to put up a small stack of hay to use in special cases, and it will be found of much value.
As an example, at the Oklahoma experiment station shoats weighing about 115 ment station shoats weighing about 115 pounds at the beginning of the experiment were divided into two lots. The first was ted what cowpea hay the pigs would eat in addition to a mixture of one-half Kafir and one-half cornmeal. They consumed four and three-quarter pounds of grain for each pound of gain, while another lot fed the same kind of grain but no cowpea hay

consumed eight and one-fifth pounds of

grain for each pound of gain. The lot re-ceiving cowpea hay had a better appetite, ate more grain and made better gains than the lot that did not receive cowpea hay. This is only one of the many examples that might be cited to show the value of cowpea hay when fed properly. Used in

ways similar to this it is found to be an exceedingly valuable material. While a very valuable crop to plow under for green manuring, in the majority of cases, it will pay best to first pasture it off

with stock. The crop may be planted at any time from after corn planting until after wheat harvest and in some cases later. It should be used more as a catch crop than it is, for instance, after wheat and oats. At the Oklahoma experiment station the wheat stubble is opened up with a lister and the cowpeas drilled in the furrow. They are given little or much cultivation, as time affords, and a fair growth of vines is obtained. The land was enriched and cultivated and not left to grow up to weeds and seed the land. With little preparation

it was ready for another crop.

Cowpeas do well either in drills or broadcast. In drills about two and one-half feet the whipporwill, or speckled, is the most suitable for general use in Oklahoma. For special cases, other varieties may give omewhat better results. It takes time to build up a soil by growing crops on it, but it may be done in this way, and is certainly the most economical method. At first large yields, even of cowpeas, should not be expected on very poor soil.—The National Rural.

Prepare for Chinch Bugs.

The chinch bug we have always with us, and it is well to prepare for him in advance. This may be done with little trouble if begun in time. Last season the following method was successful at the Oklahoma Experiment Station: A drive extended along the west side of the wheat field; next to this drive was a narrow strip of castor beans and then a few rods of cotton, and next to the cotton four of sorghum. Cowpeas were listed in the cut, which destroyed some bugs. Many wheat ground as soon as the wheat was escaped, and went across the drive, the castor beans and cotton to the sorghum. When they planted as a "trap crop" were plowed under very deep and rolled down hard. Beyond this strip were a few rows of cotton planted as a "trap crop." The bugs that escaped from the first trap passed on to the second, and when they had collected in this second strip it was plowed as the first, and thereby nearly all the bugs were completely destroyed. A few more rows of cotton were planted beyond to the west of the second strip that was plowed, and then Kafir, which was saved from the bug. This

The few bugs that escape such vigorous practiced by most of our growers. The treatment as this should be infected with results of thinning out a liberal amount of the chinch bug disease. Those who wish fruit from an overloaded tree or plant are infection should send a small package of (1) that the foliage becomes more vigorous and more resistant to insect and fungous tion at Stillwater, Okla., and will receive pests; (2) the remaining fruit grows larger in return a package of infected bugs, with directions for spreading the infection. This should be done early and before the bugs begin to destroy the crops.—The National

Bromus Inermus for Kansas.

In Press Bulletin No. 63, sent out from the experiment station, Manhattan, Kan., March 6, 1900, Prof. H. M. Cottrel has this

"This grass has been grown on the colmuch greater than would be the extra cost has withstood the severest drought and of the final picking and sorting of so much | cold we have had during these nine years without injury. It dries up during drought but starts growing again rapidly as soon as rains come. We have grown it on upland only, and on this land it quickly forms a thick sod. It is one of our earliest grasses to start in the spring, and stays green late in the fall, and will furnish pasture from two to four weeks longer in a season than will prairie grass in this section of the State. We have not had a sufficient area to test its ability to stand heavy pasturing and trampling, but judging from the character of the sod forme by this grass it will stand as hard treatment in this respect as any tame grass tried. It yields about the same amount of hav as orchard grass or timothy. The hav is of second quality, not better than orch-

ard grass hay, and is not particularly relished by farm animals. "We have not made trials of this grass in large fields nor advised farmers to try it, because until this year the only seed that would grow came from the Department of Agriculture, and could only be obtained in small quantities. From ninety five to 100 per cent. of the Bromus inermis seed purchased of seedmen failed to germinate. It was chiefly imported seed. This year seedmen guarantee their seed of this grass to have good vitality, and we expect to sow it in large fields, and advise Kansas farmers to try it on a small scale.

"From our study of it Bromus inermis seems to be the only tame grass so far tested that will grow in the western half of the State, and judging from its habits here it will probably thrive there when a stand is secured. It also promises to be a grass that will grow well on upland pastures in Eastern Kansas where the prairie grass has been killed.

"Like most tough, hardy grasses, Bromus inermis is not of the best quality. Judging from our trials of it, no farmer will want it for hay, except for horses, who can raise alfalfa. As a pasture, we expect it to be found inferior in quality to our buffalo grasses or to the blue stem of Eastern Kansas, but it can be grown on land where these valuable wild grasses have been killed, and will furnish the best substitute for them that we have yet found. Its early and late growing qualities give it one advantage over the wild grasses.

"We would advise sowing from twentyfive to thirty pounds of seed per acre, sowing in this section of Kansas about the middle of April and in the southern part verized and well settled after plowing be-fore the seeding is done. If the soil is in-clined to be dry, we would advise packing that the work calls for. with some implement like the Campbell Compared with the benefits received the sub-surface packer. In dry seasons we have secured good stands where the packer of a permanent investment. For trees

the same kind of grain but no cowpea hay O HERRY'S CIGAR WORKS, Belfast, Me.

tilizers. They enrich the earth.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer-

Blessing for the Tree Planter.

O, planter of the fruit and flowers! We thank Thee for Thy wise design Whereby these human hands of ours In Nature's garden work with Thine.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power; Let fortune's bubble rise and fall; Who sows a field or trains a flower Or plants a tree is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest; And God and man shall own his worth Who tolls to leave as his bequest An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all who sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven.
—Whittier.

Skunks.

The Ohio Legislature has been wrestling with the question of protecting the skunks by legislation, and the bill has passed the Senate. The friends of the bill represented farmers who value these animals on ac count of their propensity for devouring insects. The skunks are especially fond of the "white grubs" that injure our crops so apart, two to three pecks of seed per acre badly, and are able to locate them in the will be required. Of the many varieties soil. These animals are valued by hunters for their pelts, which sell at a good price. There has been considerable dis-cussion of the habits of skunks, and one recent writer makes the point that their bite is very dangerous, and for this reason they should be exterminated. I hardly see why any man should stand around and let skunks bite him, and along this line will take my chances for the sake of having insects devoured. Our insectivorous birds are nearly gone, and as a hundred skunks could really be no worse than one, and could devour one hundred times more insects, let us have them protected. They are our strong friends.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Law Protecting Birds.

Governor Roosevelt has just signed the Hallock bill providing that the plumage or skins of wild or song birds shall not be possessed for commercial purposes. This act would seem to be sufficient to stop the sale of the skins and plumage of wild and song birds in this State, and to afford fair protection to our gulls and other wild birds, as the best market, that of New York city, is closed. Birds killed in New York could not be sold outside the State, for after killing they would be "possessed for commer-

cial purposes."

The Lacey bill, which passed the house of representatives on Monday, if enacted into law, will greatly aid in the enforce-ment of the Hallock law. Under the Lacey bill importations of birds, game or bird skins from foreign countries or adjacent States are immediately subject to the local laws of the State into which they are

Neither the Hallock law nor the Lacey bill can protect the birds from the destructive small boy, the naturalist or egg hunter. But the greatest destruction of birds was for female adornment, and it is a great achievement to stop that destruction in this State.

A Story of President Monroe.

Down at Charlottesville, Va., one hears funny stories about the late President James Monroe, who would seem to have been an eccentric and irascible personage with a great reluctance to pay his debts. He had a fine house and a fine farm called "Montpelier," which is in sight of the trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and a plain granite shaft, which marks his tomb, is visible from the highway. Mr. Monroe was not a "gentleman" as that all the fruit were allowed to remain un-thinned, while the cost of thinning is not lege farm on small areas since 1891. It did not belong to the aristocracy, and although he was an educated man, a lawyer of recognized ability, a legislator and a politician of reputation, he never was admitted to the chosen circle of the "F. F.

manners or his morals. One of the stories relates to a lawyer who went over to Montpelier during the latter years of Mr. Monroe's life to arrange for the settlement of a number of a Charlottesville bank. Most of them represented borrowed money, but several had been given for property or merchandise purchased. The lawyer was a man of high social and professional standing, and Mr. Monroe appeared to be greatly pleased at his visit. They spent the morning upon the piazza, smoking and chatting over the affairs of the nation, and after a hospitable dinner took a walk about the place. As they returned to the mansion the lawyer remarked in an apologetical manner that he must not forget his duty in the abundance of his enjoyment, and handed Mr. Monroe a statement of the several notes, the interest due, the dates of maturity and so forth. He made a polite speech in explanation, and said that his client, the bank which held the paper, hoped that Mr. Monroe would be able to

give some satisfaction. "I'll give you satisfaction right here and now," exclaimed the indignant ex-president. "You infernal scoundrel! You invade my home and eat my dinners and drink my wine with a lot of due bills in your pocket," and, seizing a riding whip which hung from a rack in the hall, he began to lay it over the shoulders and head of the astonished attorney.—Chicago Rec-

Thinning Tree Fruits.

Thinning tree fruits has been practiced for a good many years, yet few fruit growers are in favor of it, if we may judge by the number that do not do it. 'The fact, however, that the most successful orchardists do thin and that they attribute much of their success to it is a strong argument in its favor. Some of the growers along the Hudson River were thinning their apple crops twenty years ago, and, as a result, got a good yield of beautiful fruit nearly every year. The most noted middle of April and in the southern part of the State a little earlier. The ground should be free from weeds, thoroughly pul-work is considerable. This last is the reason that thinning is not more widely prac-

was used, with total failures where it was that have a tendency to over-bear there is not used, all other conditions being the no better treatment, and some of the Amersame. We would put the seed in with a drill having press wheels.

"These opinions of Bromus inermis are from the beginning of the tree's existence "These opinions of Bromus inermis are from the beginning of the tree's existence formed from an experience in small areas. gets it into the habit of bearing about the After growing this grass on large fields we same amount of fruit each year and gives may think differently of it. may think differently of it.

"As the seed is high priced and the grass a new one, we would not advise a first trial of more than five acres."—The National Trial of more than five acres."—The National Trial of the tree and increasing the number of crops it returns in its a double advantage—that of having fruit

The writer has seen pear trees so loaded with fruit that each individual pear was below medium in size and the limbs of the years. He could but think how much better it would have been to have thinned this fruit by three-fourths, that the tree might have been saved mutilation and the market have received a pear that would have attracted attention.

A man can thin fruit very rapidly, as he merely passes his hand along the limb pinching off one after another of the fruits and permitting them to drop. The cost will be generally found to be less than might be expected. Orchardists will do well to give this practice a fair trial.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

Apple Scab.

Professor T. J. Burrill, of the Department of Agriculture, of the University of Illinois, has announced that the parasitic fungus, usually called apple-scab, does not winter as supposed on the twigs of the tree, and therefore cannot be killed by spraying before the buds open. This is deemed a very important matter in practical orchard management for success hinges greatly upon the destruction of this parasite and this destruction is dependent on knowledge of its life history. For best results the first application of the fungicide (usually Bordeaux mixture) should be made just after the leaf buds open. The investigations upon which these statements have been based were made by Mr. G. P. Clinton, of the botanical department, in the spring of 1899.

Some Apple Lore.

Apples were formerly underestimated they were scarcely considered a fruit rare enough for the consideration of the epicure, unless, indeed, they formed a parof some elaborate dessert, compounded and cooked by a skilled housekeeper. Apple jellies, puddings, pies and cakes might do. but plain raw apples were fit only for school-children, vegetarians or the poor. All this is now changed and the apple has has been at various times slightly esteemed or descredited, at least its wholesomeness has been steadily recognized. "Apple sayings" are frequent, both in our country and in England, all of which testify in favor of the fruit. In the "west countree" there are four such:

"An apple a day Sends the doctor away." is the first and briefest. Then follow in the order of their vigor, three more: "Apple in the morning, Doctor's warning."

"Roast apple at night, Starved the doctor outright." Eat an apple going to bed Knock the doctor on the head." A little less aggressive is one of the Midlands:

"Three each day, seven days a week, Ruddy apple, ruddy cheek." More interesting than these is an old orchard verse which used to be recited on certain ancient farms on the plucking of the first ripe apples of the crop. Misfortune was supposed to follow its omission, and its utterance was quite a little ceremony, the first apple over which it was spoken being presented to a young girl. who halved and bit it before any further

fruit was gathered, or at least tasted Thus it ran: "The fruit of Eve receive and cleave, And taste the flesh therein;

A wholesome food, for man 'tis good That once for man was sin. And since 'tis sweet, why pluck and eat, The Lord will have it so; For that which Eve did grieve, believe

Hath wrought its all of woe-Eat the apple!"

Root Growth in Spring. Professor E. S. Goff the conclusion was reached that in many plants root growth starts before stem growth. This was found true in the case of Norway, white, Doug las, and Colorado blue spruce, American V.," and the general impression seems to be that he was not famous either for his arbor vitae, Scotch pine, hemlock, spruce, tamarisk, sugar maple, apple, pear, mo-rello cherry, chokecherry, white birch, Russian mulberry, Russian olive, red currant, white currant and gooseberry. In the case of the red currant the root developnotes which had drifted into the hands of ment was found to be far in advance of bud development. Some herbaceous plants were noted as starting root growth extremely early in the spring. On March 22d roots of strawberry and quack grass appeared to have made considerable growth,

but there was at this time no visible

growth of plants above ground. On a few

plants the root growth apparently did not

begin earlier than bud growth. This was ound true in the case of a vine of Worden grape and possibly others. Observations made on plants representng a number of botanical species showed that root growth was most vigorous at the apex of the main roots; next to this it is nost vigorous at the apex of the principal branches, and the earliness and vigor of starting diminishes as we recede from the growing points of the principal roots. This gradational growth was well shown in measurements from s root of a seedling of the Early Richmond cherry washed out on April 28th. This root terminated in two very thick shoots, each of which at this time had made two inches of new growth. At the base of these two shoots were five smaller shoots the combined length of which was 2% inches. Thus the total new growth at and just behind the apex amounted to 6% inches.

Old People.

There have been certain changes in

thought and feeling during this century which have gone a great way toward solving for woman the old secret of perpetual outh. The advance in woman's education has kept her young by keeping her in-terests alive in vital questions of the hour. Education has given her something to think about-some living interests when she reaches that period in her life when younger hands take up her work. The voman who formerly gossiped on country piazzas or employed her time embroidering impossible flowers, dogs and cats in eye scratching colors and discussed the deterioration of youth and the superiority of her day to the present is a figure of the past. She has become an anomaly not to e tolerated. Women of to-day do not think of themselves as belonging to a past age, whatever years they may have attained. It is only the very old who become reminiscent. We see instances each day of women making new departures, taking up art studies, courses in universities, and in other ways showing their interest in the present and future of the world's life and progress, and at an age when a few generations ago they were considered to have passed their usefulness. There is no more pathetic picture than that of the grandmother in the corner, knitting to keep her fingers active, yet only thinking of a day passed that can never return, waiting for the end. It cannot be forgotten that the women of the beginning of the century and before often sank into this hopeless state

broken by the weight of fruit in previous us young. At any age an ennuied mind cannot long inhabit a healthy body. Keep your interests in nature alive if you would keep young. Do not become indifferent to the succession of years, so that the seasons go by without thought or feeling, but re-joice with the birds and all living creatures in the joy of the spring, the beauty of the summer and autumn and the promise hidden in the snows of winter. "Measure your health," says Thoreau, "by your sympathy with morning and spring. there is no response in you to the awakening of nature, if the prospect of an early morning walk does not banish sleep, if the warble of the first bluebird does not thrill you, know that the morning and spring of your life is past. Thus you may feel your

pulse."-N. Y. Farmer.

Speaking of apple storage, we recently saw the account sales of a New York com-mission house rendered to Mrs. Lura Allen, of South Hero, Vt., and showing the sale of a carload—163 barrels—of apples during March, at the rate of \$5.22 a barrel. The select Spies, of which there were twentyone barrels, sold for \$8, \$9 and \$10 a barrel. These apples were stored on the home farm till about the first of March.-Country

"Mary," said the lady of the house, "you didn't put any salt in this bread." "But," replied the new girl, "didn't the master say yesterday he wouldn't have nothing but fresh bread on his table, Mum?"-Philadelphia North American.
"Mother says would you please loan her

two or three of your flatirons?" "She won't iron anything rough with them, will she, little boy?" "No'm! She just wants to heat 'em and iron the ice off the front steps."-Philadelphia Record.

There is a general tendency to laugh at "grandmother's remedies," yet at heart most people realize that many of the old methods of home treatment were founded on wisdom. Charcoal is one of these "old women's remedies" that should be in gencome to its own again. But if its flavor eral use. It is not a drug, but acts upon the system as a purifying agent. It is said that the young woman who takes a daily portion of powdered willow charcoal, in any form, will find her skin becoming clear and fine, her blood growing pure and vital-ized, so that rouge is no longer a necessity, and her general health vastly improved. Used once a month as a tooth powder, it effectually preserves the teeth from decay and keeps them white as the pearls they should resemble. Not the least of the merits of charcoal is the fact that if used after eating food in which onions appear prominently, the odor is removed immediately. Any other taint on the breath is as quickly banished by this simple remedy. -Tribune.



HEISKELL'S OINTMENT HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS Purify the blood and tone the system.



BASKETS. BASKETS. Peach and Grape Baskets. Also material for same in the flat at \$1.25 per M. Send quote you prices. 20M. qts. 845.00

WEST WEBSTER BASKET CO., Charlotte, N. Y.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.







## **™ Nome ComfortRange**

Here illustrated is made from heavy wrought steel and malleable iron. Has asbestos-lined flues, improved combination grate, extra heavy fire linings, dustproof oven, quick baker, easy to manage, economical with fuel, and with proper care will last a lifetime. Sold everywhere at a uniform price, with heavy steel and copper ware, delivered and put up from

Nearly Half a Million Home Comfort Ranges Sold.

Highes Awards at the World's Columbian Exposition California Mid-Winter Fair; World's Centennia! Cotton Exposition 'Industrial Exposition Toronto, and Westers Fair Association London, Canada; Nebraska Agricultural Fair; St. Louis Mechanical and Agricultural Association; Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, and the Alabama State Agricultural Society.

For Illustrated Catalogue of Home Comfort Hotel Ranges and heavy kitchen goods address WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY

Eastern Office: 92 FRONT ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Paid-Up Capital, One Million Dell

Factories, Salesrooms and Offices: - ST. LOUIS, MO., and TORONTO, CANADA Western Salesrooms and Offices: - DENVER, COL., and KANSAS CITY, MO. Our C. A. Green is using one of these ranges. He finds it one of the best and most durable of all kitchen stores Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON COMPLETE PLANTS.
DAN'L G. TRENCH & CO. Chicago, III

Chicago, Ill SEND FOR CATALOGUES. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



A LIBRARY OF INFORMATION ON FRUIT GROWING



AND POULTRY RAISING Books for Sale, Published by the Editor of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER American Fruit Growing

is the newest of C. A. Green's books. It is devoted to Pear Culture, Peach Culture, Manures and Fertilizers, Quince Culture, Current Culture, Small Fruit Culture, Western New York Fruit Growing, and to Cherry Culture. Price by mail, post-paid, 25c. Green's Six Books

on Fruit Culture is devoted, first to Apple Culture, Pear Culture, Plum and Cherry Culture, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture, Grape Culture, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture. Price of this book by mail,

Green's Four Books on Fruit Culture, devoted first to "How C. A. Green Made the Old Farm Pay"; second to Peach Culture; third, Propagation of Fruit Plants, Vines and Trees; fourth, General Fruit Instructor. Price by mail, post-paid, 25c.

American Poultry Keeping, is the title of a new book recently published by C. A. Green. It is a practical treatise on the management of poultry. Special attention is given to Hatching, to Diseases, to Feeding and Care of Poultry, also to various breeds, and plans for buildings. How to Market Poultry and Eggs for Profit. This book by mail, postpaid, 25c.

The Above Books

Given Away Free. We will mail you your choice of above books free, providing you enclose in your letter 500, for Green's Fruit Grower, one year, and claim this gift when you subscribe.

Another Big Offer

We will mail you, post-paid, all of the above books, Green's Four Volumes, in strong paper covers, covering almost every feature of Fruit Growing and Poultry Raising, and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 75c. C. A. Green to pay the

NOTE.—Kindly mention Green's Books when

tree had to be propped to keep them from at a period when men were in the prime of their powers. Living interests keep us limbs were hanging lifeless, having been young. The sympathies we have in life keep Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N.Y.

S, I will never be without them in the house. Yer was in a very bad shape, and my head and I had stomach trouble. Now, since tak-lascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used a with beneficial results for sour stomach."

FRENLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.



CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug-



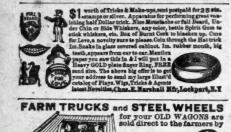
Stricture You Sleep. 10,000 cured in

GRAN-SOLVENT CRAYONS will dislodge, diges ENLARGED PROSTATE CLAND, strengthens and contracts the Seminal Ducts, for-ever stopping Drains and Emilsaions. Crayons are inserted at night and dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. No round about guess work or stomach drugging, but a direct, local application to the entire Urethral Tract.

VARICOCELE is expelled by restering heaith; circulation through the Prostate Glaud. Valuable Illus. Treatise Free. St. James Ass'n, 210 Vine St., Cincinnati, 0



BICYCLES NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.





ther use for Trusses. A complete, radical cure to all (old and young); easy to use; thousands cured; book free (sealed). DR. W. S.RICE, Box 352, Adams, N. Y.

GOLD OMETER for locating Gold, Silver and other minerals in a pocket case; also rods and Spanish needles. Catalogue, 2c. stamp. B. G. Stauffer, Dept. G. F. G., HARRISBURG, PA.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors
puzzled, Specialists
amased at recovery of patients thought incurable, by
DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD.
write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures
IREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N.10th St., PHILABEIPHIA, PAJ

Write Ladies' Doctor STATE YOUR TROUBLE AND BE CURED AT HOME OUR BRIMEDY GIVES BELIEF IN 24 HOURS.
Address Dept. G. F., Woman's Med. Inst. Detroit, Mich.

Coe's Eczema Cure \$1 at druggists. 25c. size of us

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower. NSENG We are Headquarters for Seed & Plants.

Valuable book about it, telling how to grow thousands of dollarsworth, what used for and who is growing it. Sent for 10c PRICAN GINSENG GARDENS, ROSE HILL, New York.

and Liquor Habitcured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. P7 Lebanon, Ohio. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

DIES I Make Big Wages

AT HOME—
AT HOME—
and will gladly tell you all abous my
work. It's very pleasant and will
work it's very pleasant and will
and yand fall particulars to all sending
p. RES. A. H. WIGGINS, Box 49 Bentes Harbor, Hisk Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower,

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

The Orchestra of the Grove.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. The merry breeze, amid the trees, Is whistling gleeful melodies; The hammocks greeu, of branches swayin In leafy labyrinths delaying.

The joyous birds are summer guests! The puny fledglings line their nests. In tree-top cradles lightly rocking, With sweetest minstrels round them for

Resplendent in their summer suits
Are banqueting on finest fruits,
Robins and thrushes blithely singing,
Like merry youths in grapevines swinging. Performers bold on lithe trapeze Of waving bough propelled by breeze, On parachutes of spray descending. They swing on pliant branches bending.

Environed in their cool retreat, Birds carol forth their raptures sweet. They sing of happy springtime pleasure, Or summer's bright, long days of leisure.

Why we Spray for Codlin Moth.

As it takes about a week for the eggs to hatch, it is thus from ten days to two weeks after the blossoms fall before the caterpillar begins operations. The first application of Paris green mixture should be made a week before the eggs are laid, and the second application several days before the caterpillars begin their work. A thorough spraying just after the blos soms have fallen is of the utmost importance and will result in the death of more codlin moth caterpillars than will follow from several later applications. If it is delayed ten days or longer, the calyx will have closed over the cup the little caterpillar inside and the Paris green will only be deposited on the outside of the fruit, where it will in no way in-

The reason for this is plain. When the petals of the blossonis fall, the calyx lobes which remain are broadly spread out, saucer-like, and many minute particles of Paris green are caught in the calyx cup. But as about two weeks intervene before the little caterpillar begins eating, much of this poison would ordinarily be washed away by rains and the first spraying be Nature prevents this by simply causing the calyx lobes to be drawn tightly together at their tops as the apple grows, so that usually within a week after the blossoms fall, the calyx cup has its deadly dose well protected by a cover formed by the converged caryx lobes.

Since the young larvae so often begin heir work within this calyx cup it is very important that we have a dose of poison there prepared for them. It can only be put there while the cup is still open. Therefore, to do this we must spray soon after the blossoms fall, as directed. But the efficacy of this spraying plainly de-pends upon getting the poison in this position, having the cup close over it, and hold it there until the larva comes. Therefore, the nearer to the time at which the cup closes that the spraying can be done, and still get the poison inside, the better, for the less danger there is of its being washed away.

The calyx of the pear does not close, hence it will be better to wait ten days or two weeks after the blossoms fall before spraying pear trees, as there will be less danger of the poison being washed away.

SPRAY FOR APPLE SCAB. If any indications of apple scab,

Fusicladium dentriticum, are observed, the following can be added to the Paris green mixture: Dissolve 25 pounds of sulphate of copper in 20 gallons of water; slake 20 of fresk lime; add to the copper solution and strain into the spray tank horoughly moisten it without running off the leaves. If the mixture has been continually stirred this will distribute sufficient Paris green over the young fruit to destroy the larvae of the codlin moth before they burrow into the fruit. The spraying should be done soon after the blossoms drop and before the fruit

turns downward. A NECESSARY CAUTION. In spraying a Paris green mixture for the codlin moth it is absolutely necessary to obtain and use a Paris green of full strength. A poor quality will be a disappointment to the user and loss will result. Avoid this by getting a reliable Paris green. The importance of this caution cannot be overestimated. The or-

chardist expends his time, labor and maerial for nothing who uses an inferior and impure Paris green!

AN ARSENIC PREPARATION. The spraying mixture formula by Professor Kedsie of the Michigan Agricultural College, is as follows: Boil two pounds of white arsenic and four pounds of salsoda | Triple Ridge, Napa. for fifteen minutes in two galloas of water. Put into a jug and label "poison," and lock it up. When you wish to spray, slake | would be well to wait until the small fruits two pounds of lime and stir it into forty gallons of water, adding a pint of the mixture from the jug. The mixture in the ing will cost 45 cents, and this is enough for 800 gallons or twenty barrels of spray. These twenty barrels will require forty pounds of lime, which will cost 20 cents more, making the total cost 65 cents for twenty barrels, or 31-4 cents per barrel.

It is claimed that Professor Kedsie's mixture is more reliable in use than Paris green as an insecticide, that it does not burn the trees and is less expensive. Professor L. R. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College, thinks the salsoda in Kedsie's spraying mixture is unnecessary, and as it adds greatly to the cost of the material he does without it. He says: "I prepare the arsenic mixture by boiling one and of arsenic with two pounds of lime in two gallons of water, for 30 or 40 minutes; and for fruit trees I add this to 400 callons of water or Bordeaux mixture."-California Fruit Grower.

Spraying is Not "Moonshine."

It is discouraging to note that modern at almost any size than to allow the tree practices in the destruction of orchard to carry too much. The effect of thinning pests fail of approval often in the quarter upon the remaining specimens is realized where they might be expected to receive the fullest support. This is true in the in fact the picking of the largest fruit when case of the methods that are popularly mature enough for shipment improves the grouped under the term "spraying."

It is evident that something is wrong somewhere, when in the meeting of a body like the State Horticultural Society men will be found to assert that "spraying is all moonshine," that "all the investigations | there is plenty of ripe fruit to be eaten. I have made along the line of spraying have been detrimental, first and last," and that "I sprayed my orchard twice one year and had more worms that year than eve before or since," as quoted from the remarks of three speakers in the report of

that body. Where is the trouble? Is it possible that the entomologists of the experiment sta-tions throughout the country, men versed in scientific methods and accurate observers, are all wrong in their conclus to the usefulness of this practice, and these speakers are right? This cannot be the case. In the opinion of the writer, an opinion strengthened by listening to such discussions, the trouble is not with the principle involved, but altogether with the individual method, or, rather, lack of

Some misconception is evident in the misleading use of the current term "spraying." Spraying is properly but a mode of applyment in itself. While this mode of applying is far the best mode, under the circum stances, none the less is it of prime importance to know what to apply, why it is applied, and when and how it must be applied. All these points are of equal importance. No one of them can be overlooked if the work is to be of profit. One may "spray" against the codling-moth or -worm with Bordeaux mixture, as some have done, and have his labor for his pains. His apples will not indeed be more wormy than ever, but the number of worms will certainly not be decreased. Again, he may spray with an arsenical poison and by not observing carefully the requirements as to the time of the applica tion he is only wasting both time and ma terial. Examples of this wrong practice have frequently come to the notice of the writer. Others, again, with the sublime faith of ignorance, are satisfied with squirting some unknown ill-scented combination, perhaps a proprietary mixture with a copyright name, over the trees a random, expecting large crops of luscious fruit as a sure result. But apple-worms and canker-worms, and tent-caterpillars, and apple-scab, and bitter-rot, and brown fruit-rot are not to be killed in this way. Unless the orchardist is willing to make critical study of ways and means in this work he may as well he satisfied to accent

the hands of others has given most satisfactory results. With the present abundant literature on the application by spraying of insecticides and fungicides no one need lack information. There are "spray calendars" and bulletins sent out by most of the experiment stations, some of them, it is true, bare compilations, yet others reporting valnable original information. Such are within the reach of all applicants. To those whose interest in the subject warrants the expenditure of a few dollars, standard works are offered which contain in compact and intelligible form practically that is known on the subject, presented by

whatever a kind fate brings him in the

way of wormy apples, and he should not

deride as "moonshine" a practice which in

experienced writers. It is to be hoped that orchardists will not be too easily convinced that insects and plant diseases are not capable of control, and that the coming spring will see greater unanimity of intelligent effort in their subjugation than any season past has experienced .- Prof. E. A. Popenoe, in The Industrialist.

#### Beneath the Shadow of Oaks.

I thank heaven every summer's day of my life that my lot was humble cast within the hearing of romping brooks, and beneath the shadows of oaks, and away from all the tramp and bustle of the world, into which fortune has led me in these latter years of life. I delight to steal away for days and for weeks together, and bathe my spirit in the freedom of the old woods and to grow young again lying upon the brookside, and counting the white clouds that sail along the sky, softly and tranquilly, even as holy memories go stealing over the vault of life .- Donald G. Mitchell.

Artichoke Culture.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I will try and answer O. E. Rice in re-

gard to artichokes in your present number The variety I grow is the Improved White French: they grow to be about six feet with the Paris green, making 200 gallons high. They grow very compact in the of wash. This should be applied in a fine ground, making it very easy for digging, spray, and only sufficient used on each and often yield as high as 800 bushels per

> not hurt them. This is my method of the corn and abandon the orchard.-York keeping them through winter, for this is State Farmer. very important. I pick out a dry spot and shovel out a pit not over ten inches deep and about five feet wide and as long a convenient. I pile the tubers up to a peak and put a shallow layer of straw on top to keep the dirt from rattling through, and then I shovel on dirt not to exceed five or they will surely heat and spoil, and if they freeze it will not injure them in the least. They are easy to raise and among the best | soil. of the tuber family for feed .- Amos J. Walter, Mich.

Thinning Fruit by Men and Birds.

To the Editor: How large should peaches be before being thinned, also apricots? Do you know of any approved method of keeping birds from taking one's cherry crop?

There can be no exact rule as to size of fruit before thinning. Theoretically it which are naturally prone to drop have fallen, and do the thinning as soon as it. fruits will stay in place. This is not wholly dependent upon size: it depends upon the habit of the tree and the aspect of the fruit itself. Trees which are known to be persistent bearers in the immediate locality can be tackled by the thinner sooner than others which have a natural disposition to drop. Another theoretical point is that thinning should be done before the hardening of the pit to save waste of substance that you cannot depend upon rules but have to thin as quickly as you can after the fruit is seen to be strongly set and local danger of frost is chiefly past, and do a lot of thinking for your own place on these two things. Most fruit is thinned when from half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, but it is better to thin even when the fruit is of considerable size: size of what is left for later ripening. We do not know of any special arrange

ment for saving cherries: poison and guns are the chief agencies employed—the latter being naturally the most effective when Pacific Rural Press.

This Will Interest Many. F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher says that if anyone who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgis will send their address to him at box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer

My Mither-in-Law.

When I courted wi' Maggie her mither did That nane could be suited like Maggle and I; But since we've got mairret a chenge is Noo, I canna get on wi' her mither ava'. When she tak's a rin up by the fireside she

An' gets on to Maggie for cleaning my buits; She says, "Diddn learn him sic fashion ava:" She's a middlesome lady, my mither-in-law. She picks fauts wi' this, and she picks fauts
wi' that;
She even picks fauts wi' oor innocent cat.
She scoids at oor wean when he greets on
his maw. his maw; She's a heldstrong auld lady, my mither-in-law.

She's rale fond o' herself, my auld mither-in-law.

Some nicht I will open my mind on her yet An' tell her o' something she winna forget I'il tell her she winna come here an' misca Folks whaniver has herm'd her, my mither -Glasgow "Mail."

Hogs in the Orchard.

After fruit trees get up some size, large enough to have profitable crops it is a good plan to pasture with hogs, says the

Rural World. In allowing the hogs to run in the orch ard during the summer and early fall, not only are large quantities of fallen fruit that in a majority of cases would not otherwise be converted to a good use destroyed, but at the same time large numbers of insect pests and worms are destroyed with

Hogs do not discriminate in their eating, and in this way the wormy fruit is eaten the same as the good, and a good use made of all. If desired to use the best of the fallen fruit the hogs may be turned out at night and in the morning what fruit is desired picked up and then the hogs be turned in again and eat up what is left. None should be left to rot upon the ground, as this only increases the number of pests that injure the trees and fruit.

Points on Apple Growing.

It is certain that any crop will exhaust the soil in time, whether of grain, grass or fruit. On some farms may be seen orchards of apple trees over half a century old. Every year these trees have produced fruit, and in return have received nothing in the form of fertilizer. It is estimated that an ordinary apple crop removes from an acre of soil about fifty pounds of nitrogen, forty pounds of phosphoric acid and seventy-five pounds of When clover is grown in the potash. orchard, the land is benefited by having its proportion of nitrogen increased, but it will gain nothing in mineral matter. The land devoted to apples should receive fertilizer or manure every year, and when there is a heavy crop of apples in sight, the fruit should be thinned out in the

early stages of growth. It is a matter of doubt whether there is anything gained in the long run by cropping the land that has been planted to fruit trees. Of course it pays while the handsome apple, and seems to be worth cross are being gathered, but does it pay to have the orchard come into bearing on soil reduced in fertility? Will not the orchard during its bearing period have need of all the food elements that the soil contained at the start? Will not the productiveness of the orchard be reduced in the same proportion as the elements of fertility have been removed by previous This will certainly be the case unless the removed elements are restored by means of fertilizers. Ground that supports an apple orchard for thirty successive years has no food to spare for corn export apple. It is an early and abundant Low land which is too frosty for corn, is crops. Either cling to the orchard and fine land for the artichoke, for freezing will forego the corn crop, or else depend upon

Forest Nitrogen Supply.

Where do forests obtain their nitrogen? is a question often asked. The amount furnished by the decay of fallen leaves and six inches deep. If more dirt is put on by the droppings of animals living in the woods could scarcely more than maintain a balance between loss and gain to the

> In the first place there is usually little loss by seepage of the nitrogenous foods because the ground is covered with a mulch of leaves and the roots fill the soil so completely that, even in seasons when they are not active, water has difficulty in passing through. Therefore the greater part of what reaches the ground is retained for

the plants growing in it. Recent observation has shown that with the exceptions mentioned the whole supply comes from the air, not through leguminous plants to any marked extent, but direct, mixed with hoar frost, dew, fogs and rain. For some years the last three have been known to contain more or less nitroappears reasonably sure that too many gen, but hoar frost has lately been found particularly rich in it. The moisture of the air attracts the nitrogeneous compounds in the air and when frozen holds them. The branches and trunks of trees when wet act as immense filters which rob the air of these substances which trickle to the ground as the ice melts. When it is known that the weight of a branch is often less than that of the ice enveloping it, an idea of the immense quantities of food collected by the tree. Between these points of in a year may be gained. Rain and fog theoretical character there intrudes the add less than frost, and dew, of which practical consideration that unless a very there is less in the woods than in the open large force of men can be commanded, if less still. Is it any wonder that with the you wait too long before starting to thin, decay of leaves and these added supplies much of the fruit will have become too the soil of the forest is considered so rich large before you finish. The fact is, then, and valuable?-M. G. Kains, in The National Rural.

Local and Other Nursery Stock,

There is a good deal written about the risk of getting stock from States where the climate is a few degrees colder or warmer than the one in which the purchaser lives, and consequently we sometimes find growers patronizing local nurseries for this very reason, when the quality of stock is not really up to the standard required. While every man should to an extent natronize nome industries so far as possible, it is a serious mistake to carry it too far. If the local nurseryman does not have the best of what we need it is better to send fifty or 500 miles away for it if we know that it is better. Personally I have never found this acclimitization craze of very much importance. I have purchased my stock from I do not think that the trees or shrubs undergo any disadvantage other than the long shipment. That is the real and only trees are unaccustomed to the climate of For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

Sharples Cream Separators—Profitable Dairyins

Sharples Cream Separators—Profitable Dairyins

Stock when transplanted must undergo a period of readjustment when their roots become attached to the soil. But if they are moved carefully, and are not injured tional Rural.

in the transportation, they will easily adapt themselves to the new soil, even if brought from a colder or warmer State. Of course this does not mean that tender varieties that have been raised in a Southern nursery will thrive in a Northern home. One must at least select the varieties that are

known to thrive in his locality. In some other respects I think there is a distinct advantage in purchasing nursery stock from different parts of the country. By so doing we secure the best that has been accomplished by nurserymen all over the country. It is a good deal like infusing new blood into a herd of cattle. One nurseryman may have produced a specially fine supply of plum, apple or peach trees, and it is to our interest to secure some of his When she speaks o' our neebours she rins them a' doon.

An' she thinks there's no money like her in the toon; If she does ony guid turn fu' loudly she'll serymen we may soon run down our stock, unless they are wide awake in securing stock, for by so doing we obtain the best their stock from different trustworthy sources. There are improvements being made all the time in every department of horticulture, and in order to keep up with the best we must be broad-minded enough to admit that there is something good out-Chambers, in American Cultivator.

The Strawberry Bed.

See to it that you have a strawberry ped of liberal dimensions on your farm. You ought to have this delicious, wholesome fruit in abundance, and, in case you have not yet grown it, begin this year to

If you have no bed, start one. If you have an old bed, plan to replant it. If you find the old berries yielding thinly and the old varieties of plants running out, try some of the newer varieties. Here are some that are worthy of notice in case you wish ple, Atlantic, Rough Rider, Clyde, Hunn Gladstone, Nick Ohmer, Pride of Cumberland, Aroma and Glen Mary. There are other new varieties that offer all the desirable features of fine shape, high color, spicy flavor and prolificness.

Don't let your chickens assist you in cultivating your strawberry beds. When the strawberry plant begins to grow in the spring, there is a compact little green ball in the center of the plant, which is the future plant in embryo. That little ball is pleasant eating to the hen, and she will find it and pluck it from each and every plant. So, if you have let your hens range on your strawberry beds, you must not expect a good crop of fruit .-- J. G. Leland.

#### New Varieties of Fruits.

At the meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society, Prof. S. A. Beach, of the New York Experiment Station, gave an address on "New Varieties of Fruits Not Yet Introduced." Among the new and desirable varieties of apple, he spoke of Arctic which is now being planted in the Champlain Valley, in a small way. It is one of the hardiest of American apples It somewhat resembles Baldwin in appearance. The quality is good and the tree is productive. Another apple now being introduced is Bismarck. It is an early bearer of good size, and fair quality, but it is not a dessert apple. Greenville is a very trying. Ingram is a new apple that is a success in the west. It is being largely planted for the export trade. Ontario is a seedling of Northern Spy and Wagener. It has proved to be a good apple for Northern latitudes. Rome Beauty can be safely recommended for general planting in Southeastern New York, where spraying is practiced. It bears annually, and has an estab lished reputation in market. It is not a strong grower, and should be top-worked on other varieties. It is a good dessert apple. York Imperial is in demand as an bearer and excellent keeper. Among the Japan plums, Burbank, Abundance and Red June have proved best for the market. Wickson is the largest but the flavor is not high. It is not an early bearer but it is more productive as it gets older. Campbell's Early grape ripens between Moore's Early and Worden. The flavor is better when left on vines for some time after ripening; it is worthy of trial. The Ver gennes grape is winning favor, it is edible n October and keeps until Christmas. It s a strong grower.—Vick's Magazine.

Special Instructions for Preparing Bordeaux Mixture.

(1) Place six pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) crystals in a coarse bag and suspend in a tub or earthen vessel containing twenty-five gallons of water, until the crystals are dissolved.

(2) In a second tub place six pounds of good stone lime, slake and dilute to twenty-five gallons. (3) Now pour the two solutions at the same time into a barrel or into the spray pump and stir vigorously to insure thor-

ough mixing. Note. The solution should be poured through a sieve containing about thirty meshes to the inch, in order to remove any particles that might clog the nozzle. To make stock solution of Bordeaux mix

pend in a barrel containing fifty gallons of water until all is dissolved.

(5) In a second barrel slake fifty pound ood stone lime and dilute to fifty gallons. (6) To make a barrel of Bordeaux mixure from stock solution, stir (4) and (5) thoroughly, dip six gallons from each and place in separate barrels and add water enough to make twenty-five gallons in each

and mix as directed in (3). (7) The stock solution will keep almost ndefinitely but the Bordeaux mixture should be used as soon as possible after it is prepared.

(8) Bordeaux mixture is a preventive and not a cure for fungus diseases; it should therefore be applied early, adding four ounces of Paris green to each forty to fifty gallons to kill insects.

(9) Bordeaux mixture will prevent apple rust and scab, fruit rots, blight of tomatoes, potatoes, rust of celery and in short all of the fungus diseases that begin on the surface of plants above ground. It should not be used on peach or plum, as it is liable to injure the foliage.—By Chas. O. Townsend, State Pathologist, College Park. Md.

A study of the Southern Longleaf Pine has been begun by the division of forestry. widely different parts of the country, and A brief examination last fall proved many prevailing ideas regarding this tree to be mistaken. The rate of growth was shown dangers and injuries that may come from to be comparatively rapid and resistance to fire far greater than is commonly bedanger. Delay in shipment from a distance may sometimes cause the roots to lieved. These discoveries suggested a fuller get too dry. But the idea that the young The chief object will be to determine the trees are unaccustomed to the climate of length of time which must elapse after their new home, and hence must suffer, is logging before another cut can be made. hardly founded upon facts. All nursery Such knowledge will enable owners to de-

ARMSTRONG & MCEELVY BETWEE-BAUMAN DAVIS-CHAMBERS PARKESTOCK Cincinnati ECKSTEIN . ATLANTIC BRADLEY BECOKLYN New York JEWETT **ULSTER** UNION SOUTHERN BRIPMAN COLLIER MISSOURI St. Louis BED SEAL SOUTHERN JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia MORLEY

Buffalo

BALEM

CORNELL

KENTUCKY

They are manufactured by the "old Dutch process," and by a company which is responsible. Unlike the so-called White Leads (mixtures of Zinc, Barytes, etc.), these brands correctly represent the contents of the packages.

Some of the state of the

THE brands of White Lead named in

margin are genuine. They are and

have been the standard for years.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application. Cleveland. warded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.



on book and our 20-year binding guarantee, as one of the highest ing Machine 5-drawer marquetry decorated, drop head cabinet machines made. \$12.75 in

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

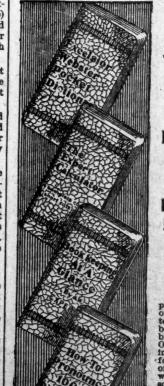


EDUCATION ADVANCING IN SPITE OF IGNORANCE.

Is the subject of the above illustration from the Paris Exposition. One line along which education is advancing is in buying plants, vines and trees direct of the producer, (the nurseryman who grows them) in place of buying through agents and middlemen, thus paying double prices. TREES TRUE TO NAME.

This is our claim, and a very important one Send for our catalogue, the largest and best ever sent out. You will not get it unless you send for it. If you ask for GREEN'S FRUIT INSTRUCTOR, telling how to plant and grow fruit, that also will be sent you GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## (4) Place fifty pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) crystal in a coarse bag and suspend in a barrel confaining fifty gallons of FOR YOUNG AND OLD.



Excelsior Webster Dictionary of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing over 25,000 words gives the orthography and definition of all the words in common use. 320 pages, double column.

The Expert Calculator.

A COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF SHORT CUTS in Addition, Multiplication, Fractions, Decimals, Division, Percentage, Interest, Mensuration, Price Marking, Brick and Masonry Measurement, Measurement of Live Cattle, Amusing and Trick Arithmetic—the most complete work of its kind.

Book-Keeping at a Glance.

A simple and concise method of PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEP-ING, SHOWING AN ENTIRE SET OF BOOKS BASED ON ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS; how to take off a Trial Balance, and finally close and balance accounts; Equation of Payments Discount Table; Wage Table, etc. 144 pages.

How to Pronounce 10,000 Difficult Words.

There are very few persons whose education is so complete as to insure the correct pronunciation of all the words met with in daily reading. This book enables the reader to get at once the correct pronunciation of a strange word, for which one might hunt through a dictionary and not find. 128 pages

These books are not reprints, but have been carefully prepared by competent hands to meet the general want for books of this kind, and have always sold for \$2.00; but under the terms of our Premium Offer, FREE OF CHARGE. The books are beautifully printed on tine white paper, from new type. The books of the proper of the property of ONE will consider the acceptance of our premium offer the beinvestment possible to make. Remember you get the set four books and that we do not offer them for sale, but we offer them free to each subsoriber to GREEN'S FRUIT GROW who sends us 50 cents and asks for this premium when succeptible.

Green's Fruit Grower Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright 1898 by Lot 7ith the extermination

or Buffalo, this that is deeply to be total extinction of at no distant day ty. Of the vast nun Vestern prairies a none remain save a gical gardens, a sm another in the Nat rk; the last herd is p sible by the governme lent idea of maintai den is not new, for erie of Monteguma, k t the buffalo was fir as, in the year 1521. followers invaded A other Spanish explore Gulf coast and me xas, where he beheld had ever seen befor es at home. With w torlorn Spaniard hav ss of huge creatures s heads and high should use, shaggy hair? The ieve that no other ra existed in such cou American bison. It about one-third of th North America: Fr shove the sixtleth Gulf of Mexico, son at tide-water on t d extending back to Mississippi River. T of buffalo in Easter made in 1612 by an : ar the spot where the now stands. From rs that these animals in Virginia than an ates. As civilization stward, the buffaloes re it until they extend cky Mountains. The evious to 1870, was nd for millions of these y one or two places di tish America, cross ins into British Colum

pass through which railway now runs. buffalo is peculiar an eat mass of hair upon i rters give a somewha arance to those parts, the great height at th make the hind quarte parison. The "hump" formed by the great le ctions. Any one w nity of comparing a buf t of the horse or domes why the hump on high and his head so lo mber and December tion: then the hair is large, broad head is k-brown hair which is e forehead, and is longe the chin, where it fo ard. Around the eye, on the flat chin, the ery smooth, leaving th Upon the fore ark and long, shading u on the shoulders. The mal is always clothed ount of hair, but the uite bare in summer ess is slow-the old unsightly matted patch owth actually forces in ccomplished without buffalo. The horns al's age, the natural ught to be about to oung male buffaloes und med "spike bulls," bed e horns are straight ached. These great he ory, moving several hund yard at the approach of mes the progress was le mes the march was a he herd often contained als that several hours el oping column passed The latter mode of traoved disastrous, for the icksands, and the relen he advancing herd hopele

Mr. Hornaday, in his "] American Bison," sta er of 1867, over two herd of four thousand quicksands of Platt ng to cross." As n duffalo was a very har f going a long time When snow can ads swept the prairies, b storm (contrary to t tic cattle), and waite as spent. The snow was he ground and the nutri wn as "buffalo grass, he animal browsed upon all bunch grass. In seeki mes necessitated ravel, the buffaloes move ing a narrow path s lerable depth. The ised by many bands until for convenience, the ade parallel to the old. hals found much enjoy in the mud, which baked by the sun, howev out beautiful; the c tion against the ann its. These mud holes, hey were termed, were ma manner. Where hy, a big buffalo wor with a vigorous movemer on was made. with water; then he falls with the aid of horns

plunge his horns in elf violently around avation is made. Each lerd in turn rolls in the goes away cooled and coat tie gradually filled up the growth of grass and upon the spot, much of the traveler, wh conspicuous oasis the early days before een harassed and their great number inconvenient to travel ed, trains were derail are learned that "dis-er part of valor," and a passed, while wagon

Lead named in They are and ndard for years. the "old Dutch pany mix-

nlike hese the ng Col-readily on and

New York.



, CHICAGO.



SPITE OF

osition. One line along trees direct of the pro-through agents and mid-

r catalogue, the largest for it. If you ask for ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Information

r Dictionary ontaining over 25,000 words ion of all the words in com-

OF SHORT CUTS in Addi-ecimals, Division, Percent-farking, Brick and Masonry Live Cattle, Amusing and lete work of its kind. 200

a Glance.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KERF-2T OF BOOKS BASED ON to take off a Trial Balance, tas; Equation of Payments, 144 pages.

thave been carefully pre-the general want for books i for \$2.00; but under the DF CRARGE. The books are paper, from new type. The th leatherette cover. ANY our premium offer the best nember you get the set of ner them for sale, but we do to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWSH or this premium when sub-

it Grower

The American Bison.

Copyright 1898 by Lothrop Pub. Co. with the extermination of the American or Buffalo, this country suffers a that is deeply to be regretted. That total extinction of this species will or at no distant day is almost a cer-Of the vast numbers that roamed Western prairies a few short years none remain save a few specim ogical gardens, a small herd in Texas another in the National Yellowstone k; the last herd is protected as far as ible by the government. The very exent idea of maintaining a zoological den is not new, for it was in the meerie of Montezuma, king of the Aztecs, the buffalo was first seen by Euros, in the year 1521, when Cortez and owers invaded Anahuac. In 1530. er Spanish explorer was wrecked on Gulf coast and made his way into where he beheld what no civilized had ever seen before, a herd of bufes at home. With what wonder must forlorn Spaniard have gazed upon that of huge creatures with their ponderheads and high shoulders covered with se shaggy hair? There is reason to

lieve that no other race of quadrupeds rexisted in such countless numbers as American bison. Its range extended about one-third of the entire continent North America: From Great Slave ke, above the sixtleth parallel, north, to Gulf of Mexico, south, beginning alst at tide-water on the Atlantic coast extending back to the prairies along Mississippi River. The earliest discovof buffalo in Eastern North America made in 1612 by an English navigator, the spot where the city of Washingnow stands. From all accounts it apm that these animals were more nume in Virginia than any of the Atlantic a. As civilization worked its way tward, the buffaloes were driven be it until they extended as far as the Mountains. The country between e mountains and the Mississippi River, ous to 1870, was the great pasture for millions of these quadrupeds. At one or two places did the buffaloes of ish America, cross the Rocky Mounas into British Columbia, and one was pass through which the Canadian Paat mass of hair upon the head and forerters give a somewhat exaggerated apice to those parts, which in addition the great height at the shoulders tends ake the hind quarters seem weak in The "hump" on the shoulders med by the great length of the spinal ions. Any one who has an oppor of comparing a buffalo skeleton with of the horse or domestic cow will readwhy the hump on the buffalo seems and December attains its n; then the hair is bright and clean. arge, broad head is clothed in dense it forms a luxuriant ard. Around the eye, above the muzzle ad on the flat chin, the hair is short and smooth, leaving these parts unob-Upon the fore-legs, the hair is

at and long, shading up to light brown on the shoulders. The forepart of the is always clothed with the same ount of hair, but the hindquarters are te bare in summer. The shedding ess is slow-the old hair hanging on unsightly matted patches until the new wth actually forces it off, and this is complished without much rubbing by buffalo. The horns indicate the aniage, the natural life of which is ight to be about twenty-five years. horns are straight until that age is hed. These great herds were migraing several hundred miles south at the approach of winter. Somethe progress was leisurely, at other the march was a double-quick, and herd often contained so many individthat several hours elapsed before the ng column passed a certain point. he latter mode of traveling sometime

ed disastrous, for the leader came upon nds, and the relentless pressure of advancing herd hopelessly mired many Mr. Hornaday, in his "Extermination of merican Bison," states that "in the er of 1867, over two thousand out of erd of four thousand lost their lives in wicksands of Platt River, while ating to cross." As may be supposed, iffalo was a very hardy animal, capaof going a long time without food or When snow came, and cutting swept the prairies, he gallantly faced (contrary to the habit of docattle), and waited until its fury pent. The snow was then pawed off ground and the nutritious dry grass, Wn as "buffalo grass," uncovered, or mal browsed upon the tops of the ach grass. In seeking water, which necessitated many miles of , the buffaloes moved in single file, an arrow path straight down to rable depth. These old trails were many bands until they became too convenience, then new ones were parallel to the old. In summer these ds found much enjoyment in wallowin the mud, which made them any but beautiful; the coat of mud when ted by the sun, however, served as a on against the annoying bite of in-These mud holes, or "wallows" as vere termed, were made in the follownanner. Where the ground was plunge his horns in the ground, and the vigorous movement of the head a on was made, which soon filled water; then he falls upon his side, and the aid of horns and hump, forces iolently around until quite an exon is made. Each member of the

hungry to bed, as we hadn't even a jack-rabbit, so I thought I would take the chance of hitting one of the flying beauties "on the wing." The elk had made time and were a long way off as I raised my rifle and pulled the trigger, but luck was on my side, and I brought down what I in turn rolls in the same spot and thought was the largest and fattest buck lway cooled and coated with mud. As in the whole outfit. He fell on the edge of one of the bunches of timber, and as I approached him to cut his throat, right in ent on, the drainage from the praiadually filled up these holes and a growth of grass and herbage flourfront of me, out of the underbrush, came upon the spot, much to the mystifitwo enormous grizzlies, snorting and frothon of the traveler, who cannot account ing, their eyes flashing their immense white teeth showing out of their turned-up the early days before these animals lips, and their long, sharp claws stretched out of their sheaths, ready for business. I had no time to think, or to reload, and was en harassed and wantonly slaughleir great numbers proved often

if they crossed the path of a flying herd. As the reindeer was to the Laplander. as the llama to the Peruvians, so was the buffalo to the Indians, supplying all their wants and seemingly created for their especial benefit. And now comes the sad part of the buffalo's history. The Indians killed more and more each year than they made any use of, believing the supply to be inexhaustible. The white men hunted for the sport, and for the profit the skins and meat brought, though there was little of the latter saved, in proportion to the number killed.

The building of the Union Pacific Railway divided the buffaloes forever into two great herds, known as the "Northern" and 'Southern" herds. Then buffalo hunting became a business, and the buffalo's fate was sealed. The long range rifles were rought into use, and one man, so armed, by stealing as close to the herd as possible, often managed to kill from one three thousand in a single season. This practice was called "still hunting," but was nothing short of murder. One hunter killed, by contract, 1,142 buffaloes in six Another mode of hunting, called "running the buffaloes," was pursuing the herd on horseback. Picking out a fine animal, the hunter gave chase, the horse entering as keenly into the excitement as his rider. Coming up with the game, a well directed shot back of the foreleg proved fatal. This mode of hunting had its danger, not so much from the buffalo (though occasionally an infuriated animal wheeled and charged upon his pursuer), as from the dangerous ground, honey-combed with prairie-dog holes. If a running horse tepped in one of these burrows, a heavy fall and a broken leg was too often the result.

Thousands of buffaloes were killed for the tongue alone, and never skinned. In many cases only the skin and tongue were taken, all the rest falling to the wolves and birds. To save time and labor in skinning, the tough skin on the head of old animals was not removed, and the contrast of these immense dark heads with the bleaching bones dotting the country for

miles, was extremely curious and desolate. The young calves who could not keep pace with their mothers in the race for life, sought to conceal themselves in a way both amusing and pathetic. Dropping railway now runs. The appearance of upon the knees, each calf thrust his head buffalo is peculiar and imposing. The as far as possible under a bush or bunch of grass, and believing himself entirely concealed, with tightly closed eyes awaited the return of the hunter, who, of course, could see the upright hindquarters, and, in fact, the whole of the little creature,

ong distance upon the naked prairie. When buffaloes grew scarce, enterprising individuals bethought themselves of the great quantities of bones upon the range, and these were shipped East and converted into fertilizer.

and his head so low. By the first of the coat is all new, and by No-extinct, the Smithsonian Institution at Washington sent out an expedition in May, under Mr. W. T. Hornaday (to whom I am greatly indebted for buffalo informawn hair which is slightly curly on tion), to Montana. The expedition was not head, and is longest there and back successful in obtaining good specimens, and Washington, Mr. Hornaday again visited Montana in September of the same year. This time success crowned the efforts of the expedition, and twenty-two buffaloes were taken. The finest of these, which is believed to be the largest of which there is any authentic record, measures (ineluding hair) six feet in height at the shoulders, is mounted in a life-like manner with a group of his companions, and can be seen any day by visitors to the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

Fight With Two Grizzly Bears.

"'It must have been in the 30's, as near mag male buffaloes under four years are as I can remember; I was trapping with two partners on the Medicine Bow that summer, and we had been very successful,' says the Globe Democrat of Kit Karson. 'At the close of the season we started for Bridger's Fort, intending to winter with Jim, as he had the most comfortable place on the frontier in those days. It was to be a long trip, as we were all afoot, and depending entirely on game for our subsistence. One afternoon, after we had picked out our camp for the night, leaving the two other men to fix up our traps, gather wood and make a fire, I took my rifle and started out for meat. I was a pretty good shot in those days and it devolved upon me to do the hunting for the party. A mile and a half from camp I fruit country than where I was in Kansuddenly came upon fresh elk tracks— there were dead loads of that beautiful animal on the upper trail in those years; post office address from Latham, Kansas, there are a good many in the vicinity of the Medicine Bow mountains yet, in what is now Wyoming, but the herds grow smaller every season and in a short time they will disappear. I followed the trial of the elk, and soon discovered a herd of twenty or more unsuspectingly feeding in a low grassy bottom sparsely covered by taining Paris Green or other similar poiscrappy pines and dwarf cedars. I made for a bunch of the cedars within easy range of the herd, and got there before stroyed by this poisonous spraying, since they were aware of my presence; but just they do not feed upon the leaf itself. as I was going to bring my rifle to my shoulder the leader scented me, and before I could draw a bead on one as they stood so quietly, flanks toward me, the whole order to get an accurate report of insects herd started on a dead run. It was a such as you speak of, you should send beautiful sight to see the males, with their magnificent antlers thrown back on their shoulders, tear through the brush and will give you information. under the low limbs of the trees regardless of the entangling branches. Boys, I by kerosene emulsion. For formula see have always believed a herd of elk, when May issue of Green's Fruit Grower, they first start on that peculiar trot of \_\_Editor. theirs, and then change to a long lope, one of the most picturesque sights in the

mountains. "'I knew we had to have meat or go

o save my life, but by another streak of my usual good luck I got to it with the two bears close after me. I caught hold of the the lower limb of a strong sapling that I knew was strong enough to hold me, but as I swung myself into the lower branches so close was one of the bears that he brushed my leg and made a grab or me, but luckily I was out of the reach of his ponderous jaws. The pine on which was seated was not a very large one, but I felt comparatively safe, as I knew the grizzly to be a mighty poor climber—the only fear I had was that the brutes might keep me in my cramped position all night, and that my comrades might not find me, as I had no gun to fire for indicating the direction they should take in hunting me.

"'One thing I learned during my experience in the mountains and on the plains, and that was that the bear's nose is the tenderest part of his anatomy. I had discovered this fact from those that were pets in many of our camps, and in the small towns on the Pacific coast. As soon, there fore, as I could balance myself on my small perch I took out my knife and cut off a good-sized branch from the tree, intending to use it on their noses, should they attempt to climb up after me. As I suspected, a few moments after I was seated and the bears had taken a survey of my new position, one of them, the largest, gathered himself for a climb after me, but as he commenced to hug the small trunk of the sapling preparatory to raising imself, I rapped his nose so lively that he let go all hold and dropped down to the ground as if he had been shot, smarting and howling with the pain I had inflicted. The other, after gazing in wonder at the strange antics of his mate, thought he would like to try it. As he started up I treated him in the same manner to a good nose lashing, and back he went. After a breathing spell they commenced their tactics again, making the most desperate struggles to pull me down. I thrashed their noses every time they came up, and once I hit one so hard that he actually cried like a baby, dropping to the ground, a distance of five feet, where he rolled over and over in his terrible pain. At last they grew tired of their game and gave it up. The biggest fellow started away toward the timber, and the other followed in a few minutes. I was afraid to come down from my perch for a long time, but when I did immediately reloaded my rifle, and then felt safer in the event of further demonstrations being made. I did not get back to camp that night until long after darknor did we have meat for supper, for the bears found the elk I had shot and picked his bones clean."

Fit Food for Physical Task.

Feats of strength require a diet in accordance with the needs-that is, proonged or otherwise. If you want to perform for a short time the greatest possible amount of muscular labor, as in playing a game of ball, rowing, running, bicycling, lifting, or accomplishing any unusual effort, always select a diet rich in protein. If, on the other hand, you want to take a great amount of steady exercise daily or perform a great amount of uniformly heavy work every day, but at no time of a very intense character, you should partake of a diet containing little protein, but rich in carbohydrates-that is starches and fats.-Ladies' Home Journal

Insects on Plum Trees.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I send you by mail in separate wrappe some insects I find on my plum trees, to

No. 1. A mealy bug and soft. No. 2. Worm on plum leaf. No. 3. Black worm on leaf. No. 4. Leaf of plum tree with thousands of small, downy bugs.

No. 5. Two damaged plums.

Now of those insects I send you there are thousands of them on my trees. I have sprayed them with same mixture used on my apple and it seemed to have no effect on them, and then I used Bordeaux mixture by itself and stronger than I used at first and seemed to not have much effect on them. We used Bordeaux, 3 pounds copper sulphite mixed as per P. C. Lewis formula and 2 pounds quick lime. We have cut off hundreds of leaves and this season's growth and burned them in stove as spraying did not seem to hurt them. Can you tell me what and how to do? I use P. C. Lewis spray pump and work with a vengeance, but in many kinds are about to get the best of me. I have already sprayed my orchard 3 times this spring and aim to spray times more every week or ten days. I have 12 acres in orchard and am working to get a good crop of fruit; at present we have a good prospect for peach and apple crop. Some of my neighbors say that spraying is of no use but I am going to keep it up balance of season. If you can give me any remedy to get rid of these

nsects I will be happy to get it. I am of late from Lathem, Kansas. 1 was in hopes I would find this a better sas, but this, my first season here, I am having a hard tussle. Please change my to Willow Springs, Mo. Yours most truly,

W. B. Wright, Mo. Reply: The package containing the insects has not yet arrived. Generally speaking, anything that feeds upon the foliage of plum or other trees, may be destroyed by spraying with mixtures consons. Insects which bore into the leaves and suck out the juices cannot be de-Therefore cursulio, which sting the fruit, cannot be destroyed with certainty by spraying the leaves with poisons. In samples to your experiment station. Read

the leaves appear. From the middle to latter part of May the spiraeas begin to bloom. Van Houtei, the spray calendar in our May issue, which The Aphis or Plant Lice are destroyed

Trees all Right.

Dear Mr. Green:

I received my order and was more than pleased, for those were the nicest pear trees that were ever shipped in Kendall any one in Kendall Co. now. And that Evergreen tree you sent me is just what I wanted, for I had a cedar tree by my bay window and your tree took its place. I had many here to see my pear trees and Flora bicolor, Rosea grandiflora, Persian, the peaking that they would give you and processing that they would give you and processing that they would give you are trees than biossom during the last half of Twice in past years I planted the Russian mulberry and both trees after two or more years had the bark cracked and loosened to the ground, killing the trees. I concluded my soil was the trouble and speaking that they would give you an order in the fall. The leaves are coming brade Morley, Princess Alexandra (a clear out and are growing nice. And I thank you ever so much for that ring you sent last year as a premium, and also for these trees. I shall speak for your trees to all

# EXPERIENCE in UHORTICULTURE

The Ravages of the Pestilential Caterpillar,

Newspapers are everywhere filled, this season, with reports of the ravages of the pestilential caterpillar. It is evidently gaining upon us every year and, if farmers do not awaken to the importance of fighting this adversary to the bitter end, energetically, persistently, relentlessly, until it is exterminated, it will probably destroy many of the boasted orchards and ring disgrace upon those farmers who suffer themselves to be conquered by a puny insect. That it may be conquered I know by experience. Nearly a half century ago Western New York received a visitation from the pernicious insect and they invaded an orchard that I then owned in Ontario county. I received notice, through the Genesee Farmer, of its approach, and prepared to meet it. When trimming the chard, in February and March, I watched sharply for their eggs, which they deposit in rings around the terminal twigs, and when I saw one immediately removed and burned it. In this way I prevented the building of a good many tents. But some of the egg clusters eluded my scruti-ny and when the first evidences of their hatching and weaving their tiny tents appeared, I employed some boys to assist me, and we went over the trees crushed every caterpillar we could find, lestroying their tents. We went over the orchard early in the morning, when the dew resting upon the tents made them plainly visible and a glance over the tree would enable us to discover them, if they were there. We searched for them every alternate day, and they became scarcer and scarcer until not a tent would reward a morning's search. We so completely cleaned them out that they never returned

their devastations. These remarks were inspired by observations on a ride on the 4th of June south of Rochester, in the town of Henrietta, a town which was the birthplace of many of the substantial citizens of the city Rochester. I began from the start to watch the apple trees for evidence of fruitfulness, and was rejoiced to perceive that every tree within range of my vision was filled with young fruit, apparently quite as full as in the prolific year, 1896, but, before I had proceeded far my pleas-ure at seeing the liberal promise of fruit was turned into sadness and disgust by seeing a considerable proportion of the trees more or less stripped of their foli-age and covered with large tents of the devastating caterpillar. Some trees were stripped almost barren of leaves, while still covered with young fruit. Thenceforward, in a ride of ten or twelve miles, but few orchards were entirely exempt from the ravages of the enemy, and in many a large proportion of the trees were nearly defoliated. In some trees the caterpillars appeared to have attained full growth and to have abandoned their tents, after hav-ing filled them with their filthy evacua-

were not molested and they returned year

after year until they completed the de-struction of the orchards. Nothing was

then known about spraying poison upon

them, and we were obliged to resort to me-

chanical means or sit down and idly watch

tions. These mature caterpillars seek places in which to spin their cocoons and borers. Now, it has been abundantly proven that the young caterpillars can be killed by spraying with Paris green, and operations

should not be delayed a moment after the eggs begin to hatch, and should be closely his way to the north. followed up until the last egg is hatched and its larva destroyed. I know no reason why orchards should be suffered to re- Two years ago one of these Sphyrapicus main and cumber the ground if they are chaps came along and began to drill them, to be the unresisting prey of every insect some of the holes being half an inch orchards and try to raise fruit.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Green's Fruit Grower who cultivate the keep away for a little while. But after a fruits to gratify the sensual tastes and apornamentals to gratify their aesthetic tastes, their love of the beautiful, and to know that the injury was very great. afford pleasure to their neighbors and The turpentine ran freely as warm weapassers-by. There are a great many beautiful flowering shrubs to be found in nursery collections, in parks and arboretums that are rarely seen in private grounds. I would call attention of readers to some of the finest species and varieties of shrubs blossoming at different periods through the season.

One of the first shrubs to blossom in this section during the latter part of April are the Forsythias, named for William Forsyth, a celebrated gardener at Kensington, England. Their bright yellow flowers, before their leaves appear, about the first we see, are very attractive, and the deep green bark and leaves of some varieties enhance their merits. The finest sorts are F. Viridissima, F. Fortuneii and F. Sieboldi (Siebold's Golden Bell.)

Japan quince (Cydonia Japonica), follows soon after the above and has several varieties. Scarlet and double scarlet are

The flowering almonds blossom early in May and are beautiful dwarf shrubs. Double White flowering and Double Red flowering are the choicest. They bear a great profusion of rose-like flowers before

with its long, slender branches bending nearly to the ground and with their masses of pure white flowers afford a striking contrast with the deep green of the lawn at that time. Other desirable varieties are S. Prunifolia, or Bridal burn. If her trees have their trunks or Wreath, a double flowering sort; S. any part of them exposed to the full sun varietles are S. Prunifolia, or Bridal S. Robusta. Several varieties blossom the cause. Sometimes the tree trimme along through the summer.

brade Morley, Princess Alexandra (a clear white), President Massart, Noisettiana alba (pure white), Hyacinthiflora, Scipion Cochet, Pres. Grevy, Ludwig Spath, Prince of Wales, Villa de Troyes, Charten-burg, Alba Pyramidalis, Glorie d'Lor-raine, Nigricaris, Beranger Caroli, Al-phonse Lavalle and Marie Legraye. The Allow Fyramidalis, Glorie d'Lorlanguage derailed, until the enlanguage derailed, until the enlanguage derailed, until the
learned that "discretion was the
learned that "discretion was the
language derailed, until the
learned that "discretion was the
learned that "discretion that the learned that "discretion that the learned that "discretion that the learned that "discretion that the lear

erally noted for profusion of bloom, fine trusses and general fine appearance. The largest trusses were on the Persian. A large group of them on the brow of a hill were the most brilliant spot in the Park. The delicious fragrance of the lilac is excelled by that of few flowers. No other so forcibly recalls memories of childhood when scarcely a farm house, however humble, was without one, or more, large bushes of the "lalac," as our old grand-mothers called them. For seventy years, or more, I have inhaled its delicious aroma and its odor calls up before me many faces long hidden in the earth.

Among other choice shrubs blossoming the latter part of May are: Scorpion Sen-

na, Siberian Pea Tree, Cyticus purpur-eus, Bladder nut, Xanthoceras Sorbifolia Kerria Japonica-of two or three varieties -Pearl Bush (Exochorda grandiflora) Sweet Scented Shrub, or Strawberry Tree, and White-flowering Dogwood. ber of beautiful shrubs in blossom: Snowball Tree (Guelder Rose), Viburnum plicatum, its plicated leaves and small snow balls rendering it one of the choicest of

our shrubs. White Fringe (Chionanthus Virginica), a beautiful shrub fairly covered with snowy, pendent, fringe-like blossoms, Chinese Fringe (Chionanthus retrusus), a shrub whose branches are almost concealed by its masses of small, white flow ers. It is, as yet, very rare in this country. Then come the Weigelas of several varieties, Deutzias, among which D. gracilis, D. Double-flowering, D. Pride of Rochester and D. Scabra are the choicest.

Philadelphus (formerly called Syrings) has several varieties of value, many quite fragrant. Among the best would mention P. coronarius-double-flowering, and P. Yokohama, a very fragrant variety and a

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree (Rhus co tinus). This is certainly a desirable shrub because of its retaining its greatest beauty for so long a time. Blossoms are proverb ally short-lived. We hardly begin to admire them before they fade and drop to the ground, but in the purple fringe the chief ornament is, not the flower, but the flower stem or peduncle, which remains after the blossoms drop and covers the surface of the shrub with a purple fringe that re-They visited other orchards where they

Cornelian Cherry, variegated, a variety f Cornus or Dogwood, C. Sanguinea (Red-branched dogwood), ornamental in winter, when its bark is blood red. Later in the season in August and Sep-

tember we have a great variety of Hibiscus, known as Althaea and Rose of Sharon and Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, the latter with its immense panicles of white flowers gradually changing to pink.

I am aware that few of our readers would want to plant this entire list, hence I will make a selection of a few of the choicest, as follows: Forsythia viridissima Double Red-flowering Almond. Spirace van Houtei, S. prunifolia, two varieties of lilac-say Persian and Princess Alexandra -lilac color and white, Kerria Japonica, louble, Sweet Scented Shrub, Snowball, Plicate Viburnum, White Fringe, Purple Fringe, Deutzia gracilis, Double-flower ing Deutzia, Philadelphus Yokohama.

Cornus Sanguinaria, variegated-leaved, Double Purple-flowered Althaea, and Large Panicle-flowered Hydrangea. How charming could our rural homes be made by growing these eighteen shrubs in tastefully arranged groups around the borders of the front lawn.

Notes.

asks what it is that drills small holes in his apple trees, and you say it must be change into chrysalides. Fence rails and this kind in this section and all are made boards, rough posts, the clapboards of by woodpecker or sap-suckers, as some buildings, and the rough bark of trees are favorite places for partially concealing inner bark to eat. The yellow bellied woodpecker (Sphyrapicus varius) is the only one I ever saw making them, but our other species must also work at it for this Sphyrapicus fellow is a rare kind, seen only for a day or two in spring while on I planted some white plnes near my

house which are now quite sizeable trees. and fungus that chooses to use them as across. One tree was pecked until like breeding and feeding grounds, for their pestiferous offspring. Such orchards can rule and barn the exception," over a space be of no use to their owners and become three or more feet up and down the free a nuisance to those who take care of their and more than half way around it. I didn't want to kill him but I began to be greatly concerned about the tree, so I hung large cloths to wave in the wind I presume that most of the readers of close by, hoping to scare him and he did few hours he was going on again having petites of their families also cultivate the found that there was no real danger. Howknow that the injury was very great. ther came on and I feared the bark would die extensively. There is some dead bark but it seems to be in narow strips and the tree is perhaps little the worse for its scarification. Once only have I seen enough apple tree bark removed to make dead wood. A spot two feet or so up and down and six inches or more wide was killed on a Baldwin tree on my place, but as ordinarily made, of small size and an inch or so apart they do no harm what-

ever, the bark soon healing next the wood, only the scar in the outer bark is left. I read somewhere these holes were a benefit but however this may be you need not be afraid of them unless there is more hole than bark. A tree infested by borers is often drilled by woodpeckers and the grubs are extracted and eaten; but this sort of work is very different in appearance from the other and never will be mistaken for it. You say in the same issue that the phoebe bird seems extinct with you. Here in Allegany Co., N. Y., it is just as com-

mon as it ever was. A nest under the cornice of my house has been occupied over twenty years and has a lot of young ones in it to-day. As your lonesom phoebe must have migrated across this re gion where a mate could have been found without the slightest difficulty, its heartbroken condition is probably all in you The cracking and rotting of the bark

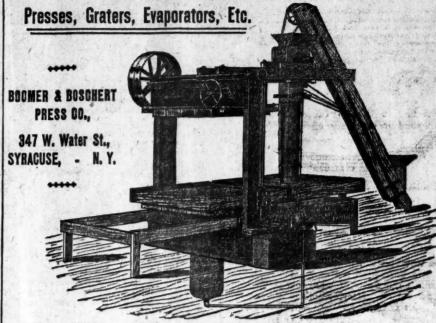
of apple trees which Villa Maria of Penn. asks about is often caused by sun-Reevesii, S. Ulmifolia, S. Lance-leaved and on the south or west side that is probably along through the summer.

In Highland Park, Rochester, there is a off limbs and the tree is half killed by collection of nearly 100 varieties of the sunburn. A board tacked to the tree with Syringa commonly called Lilac, which a small nail will make all safe if done in were in blossom during the last half of time; once burnt there is no remedy. gave up trying to grow them. And there are other causes, of course.—E. S. Gilbert,

Note.-The woodpecker noted above has not been seen at our fruit farm. See by the letter from Geneva N. Y. Experiment Station printed elsewhere, that this bird does its work farther north.—Editor

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer-

# Gider Machinery.





fully asserted packages of Silk Ribbons, asserted colors, no remnants less than one yard long, and We will send I package for 85 cents, silver, or 36 cents in s-cent stamps. Carefully packed in boxes, postpaid, up

PARIS RIBBON CO., Box 3044, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

-----Two of the of the Century. Reliable Steam Wash Machine and Feed Gooker Combined.

Special Price, \$8.00

Will be sent C. O. D. when & price ACENTS WANTED. It is a

Reliable Compressed Air Spray Pump.

Will throw any kind of spray from a fine mist or it will force a continuous stream thirty feet high. We guarantee it the most satisfactory spray pump on the market, for use in garden, field, or orchard. Our circulars explain why.

Special Price, \$5.00. Will be sent C. O. D. when it agents will find it a quick seller. Write for special terms. LEY HARDWARE CO., Sox 56, CRAFTON, ILL. Jobbers and Mfrs. of Fancy Breeders' Supplies.

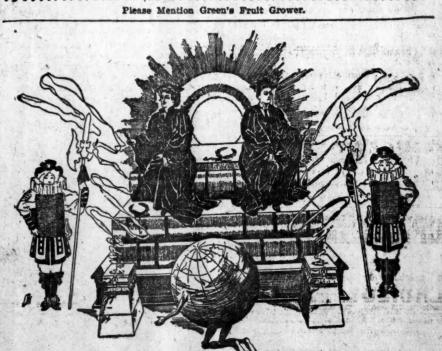


Manney Ma \$1200.00 GOLD FREE.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

We will give \$1200.00 in Gold to any person who will arrange the 18 letters printed above into three names denoting three well-known admirals of the United States Navy during the Spanish war. Remember we do not want one cent of your money. There is only one condition, which will take less than one hour of your time, which we will write you as soon as your answer is received. In making the three names, the letters can only be used as many times as they appear above and no letter can be used which does not appear. After you have found the three correct names, you will have used every letter in the eighteen exactly as many times as it appears. The money will be paid. Should more than one person succeed in finding the three correct names, the \$1200.00 will be equally divided. We make this liberal offer to introduce one of the very best Boston Story Magazines into every house in the United States and Canada where it is as yet unknown. Try and Win. It may take considerable study to get the three correct names, but stick to it. We allow your friends to help you. A copy of a celebrated Dollar Magazine will be sent you free anyway. If you make the three names and send them to us at once, who knows but whatyou will get the gold? Anyway, we do not want any money from you and a contest like this is sery interesting. As soon as we receive your answer we will at ence write you and notify you if you have won the prize. We hope you will, as we shall give the \$1200,00 away anyway.

166 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass. WE DO NOT WANT ONE REMEMBER WE DO NOT WANT ONE



Youth and Beauty Bow Down to Genuine Worth.

The good things of life were never so thoroughly prized as in the present age. Fine fruits are perceived now as never before. Greater development in valuable varieties, large and smalle ave been made within the last lifty years than in all the centuries before. Feeple who are literated in fine fruits and in fruit culture should not forget that Green's Nursery Company, Rocheter, N. Y., have for twenty years been engaged in propagating superior fruit trees, plants and ines. This firm will offer this fall a rare collection of apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince and peach rees. Also a valuable list of small fruits and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Z.

(Continued from Page 4)

hot water before breakfast should drink

cold water. The stomachs of many people are displaced, having fallen down from four to eight inches. This falling of the stomach is particularly liable to occur to ladies, whose dresses are virtually hung upon the It is also caused sometimes

from tight lacing. Along the back there are a series of nerves; along these nerves are certain four in number. The upper centre looks after the lungs; the next lower nerve centre looks after the condition of the stomach, the next lower after the bowels, and so on. Now, where the stomach has fallen from its place, the nerve centres whose duty it is to look after the stomach are strained, hence the pains in that portion of the back. If any of the lower organs are displaced the nerve centres which attend to these functions cause pain in other portions of the back. This

explains the cause of many backaches. I do not use butter or milk in my family for the reason that these products are liade to contain germs of disease. We know if the mother has a cold, her nursing child takes the cold from her milk. If the cow is diseased her milk contains diseased erms. We may by boiling the milk destroy the germs therein, but boiling will not eliminate any poisonous products the milk may have received from the diseased cow. Butter being a milk product is subject to the same conditions. While we use soups we do not make them from any forms of meat juices, but from corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, and other vegetables. The white flour of commerce is not near Jy so nutritious or healthful as whole wheat flour, or graham flour.

#### Thin the Fruit Now.

All of our most successful fruit growers have decided that it is profitable to thin fruit, and that it is impossible to secure finest specimen in many instances without thinning. Peaches and plums are particularly liable to overbear, therefore e trees should be examined now and the surplus fruit cut out at once. Apples and pears can often be thinned with profit, and so grapes. Remember that thinning fruit is a great saving to the vitality of the tree, in addition to the increased size and beauty of the specimens which remain, and the additional price received for such superior fruit.

#### Poultry as Weed Eaters.

Many of our readers may not have noticed that a dozen or two hens confined in a yard will nip off every weed as fast as it appears above the ground, leaving the ground entirely bare. I have twenty hens enclosed in about one-eighth of an acre at my city place, which has been cultivated up to the time the hens were placed in this yard. I am surprised to find that every weed was destroyed and that the swept over by a fire. In this hen yard are a large number of quince bushes, currant bushes and some fruit trees. have not cultivated this at all since the hens were placed in there and yet they

The hens have stripped off all the fruit from the currants, as we supposed they yould. Poultry yards have long known to be desirable places for planting plam trees since the ground there is very fertile, and the curculio is destroyed the moment it drops upon the ground. Currant leaves by the poultry. Every one who has a poultry yard should plant there fruit trees of some kind. It is necessary that the poultry should have shade, and the shade of fruit trees is as desirable as that of any other tree.

#### Water.

Familiarity breeds contempt. If we had never seen water we should consider it a great curiosity, especially if we were set afloat upon it in a river, a lake or an Water is indeed a marvelous ocean. product. Every drop of water is a phenomenon. But water is so commonplace we do not stop to think of its marvelous We see it in the dew upon the grass, and scatter thousands of brilliant globules carelessly with our feet. We see it in the rain, in the snow and ice. We see it in the brooks, rivers, lakes and oceans, and do not stop to philosophize upon so familiar a substance. We refresh our systems by drinking water frequently during the day, and by bathing our bodies. see the earth made productive and beautiful by the bountiful showers and still we may not be impressed. Pure water is colorless, and is composed

of two volumns of hydrogen and one of oxygen. There is, however, but little pure water on the earth. Since there is no more water on the earth than there was in the beginning of time it may be assumed that every drop of water has passed through some living organism many times, and that every drop of water has been used over and over again in refreshing our fields. The water of the river, the lakes and the ocean is more or less impregnated with various foreign

Pure water is tasteless, therefore would not be chosen as a drink as compared with water impregnated with a little salt or other earthy matter. Water is plentiful, covering more than two-thirds of the earth's surface. There was a time when covered the entire surface of the earth. The remains of sea-animals are found on some of the most elevated portions of the

it, this traveler was not so unreasonable as we might at first imagine.

Water does not appear to have marvel ous power, or marvelous property if we examine it casually, but think for a moment what it has accomplished in modi-fying the shape and condition of the earth, and what marvelous power it has. Hydraulic power, that is the power of water ed from its weight and pressure, i one of the greatest powers known. Water changed by heat into steam is the power that drives the machinery of the world If it were not for water we would not have any soil, but instead the earth would

be one vast, rocky surface.
Water accumulated at the north in the form of ice, and descended to the southward in a sheet of ice, thousands of feet thick, covering millions of acres of land in its slow movements over the earth, ground the rocks to powder, and thus furnished the soil in which we plant our seeds and trees. Water has torn down the mountains, split up the rocks by freezing, and in moving over the inclined surface of the earth has ever been, and is now, leveling down the hills, filling up the valleys, and lowering the mountains. Since the coal mines of the world are giving out, and at best cannot last but nerations longer, the question is asked, what can take the place of coal in furnishing heat and motive power. Pos sibly water may take the place of coal. Why should water not burn and be made to give forth a great heat? By weight water is composed of two parts hydrogen and sixteen parts oxygen. Oxygen burns

Names of Those Sending to Green's Fruit Grower Money for the Relief of Starving People in India.

In the last issue of Green's Fruit Grower we asked such of our readers as felt disposed to aid the sufferers of the India famine to send their contributions to our Editor, pledging ourselves to see that the money would be safely received in India for the purpose intended. We will continue to receive money for this purpose and forward it. We have to report at the present date, the following sums of money received for

this noble cause: D. Z. Horst.....\$2.00 Charles Ferguson..... 1.00 John Allin..... 1.00 F. Mulford...... 1.00 W. F. Graf....

#### A Hedge of Roses.

A friend...... 2.00

Several years ago I planted a hedge consisting of a single row Paul Neyron rose bushes, along the border of my home The row was over 100 feet long and the plants were 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. They are somewhat closer together than necessary for a hedge Paul Neyron is a desirable rose for a hedge since it is a vigorous grower and free bloomer, and is also very hardy. This row of roses was a thing of beauty for several years, attracting the attention of all who passed that way. Last year the ground occupied by these roses, and other items, was needed for the erection of a dwelling, therefore a year ago this spring I dug all the rose bushes and transplanted them to a new spot where they could receive good cultivation, and where the soil was fertile.

As may be supposed the bushes had become quite large, the roots in many instances being as large around as my finger, and the branches standing four to five feet high. On digging them I cut back the canes and branches to about one foot from the roots. Every plant lived and every one blossomed the first year transplanted. At this date, June 11th, this transplanted hedge of roses is filled with blossoms and buds. I never saw finer promise of beautiful roses. I headed back the bushes this spring to a height of 12 to 18 inches. I have found that this heading back does not greatly diminish the number of blossoms, and the bushes present a finer appearance with a round lense head, than if wide, sprawling and straggling.

My object in relating this experience i to teach that roses can be transplanted even when the bushes have attained considerable age, and are quite large.

#### Clearing Forests and Killing Hedges.

The best time to cut timber so that the stumps will die quickest is in August. With large trees the time of cutting makes very little difference, as the stumps will have to be blasted out or removed with a stump puller. The time of the moon has nothing to do with it. About the only way to kill a hedge fence is to cut the hedge close to the ground, pile the brush over the stumps and burn. Then by means of stump pullers, pull out all the roots possible and cultivate the ground, timber plow. Whenever roots are brought to the surface, cut them underneath the ground and go over the land frequently, keeping down the sprouts as they appear. This matter of killing off a hedge is a very difficult one and requires a great deal of patience.-American Agriculturist

A Trial Case of a Remarkable Remedy Mailed Free to Every Sufferer Sending Name and Address.

The remains of sea-animals are found on some of the most elevated portions of the earth. Since water is not now being manufactured or formed by natural agencies, and since the supply now is no greater than it was a hundred thousand years ago, we are led to ask whence the source of the springs, brooks and rivers. The answer is, in the clouds.

What a wonderful provision of nature are the clouds. If it were necessary forman to invent some method of raising the water from the ocean and spreading it broadcast over the earth by the million tons, he would find himself confronted with a difficult undertaking. But how easily nature manages all this. The sun evaporates the water, not only from the rivers, lakes and oceans, but from the soil, thus lifting into the atmosphere large quantities of pure water, taking none of the earthy matter from the lakes and rivers.

The air thus becomes impregnated with moisture which gathers in clouds. These clouds are wafted by the winds, conveying the showers to our gardens and fields. Thus rain continually feeds the springs, brooks and rivers, enabling them to continue their generous flow by day and night, throughout the countiess years. We are told of a man who in his travels once came to a river which he could not ford. Reasoning that the supply of water must fail ere long, this traveler proposed to wait upon the shore of the river until the water had passed. When we come to think of

Marketing the Fruit Crop.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our Regular Contributor, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Late United States Pomologist. The time is at hand when fruit selling is one of the important parts of the work of the farm. It is one thing to raise fruit and quite another thing to sell it. and I am not sure that the profitable selling of it is the smaller part of the ever to the grower, and in the most of such cases the cause is either the poor

MARKET GOOD FRUIT ONLY. As much as has been lost by sending poor stuff to the market and as much go advice as has been given on the subject of grading, etc., yet there are those who persist in continuing the old plan. It is folly to expect to get a paying price for poor fruit, except in the rarest times of scarcity. This year there is a big fruit crop of nearly every kind, and the necessity of sending only the best to market is, and will be to the end of the season, unreasonable to suppose therefore that man may invent some process of burning water as we now burn oil. usually important. Perhaps there has to exceed all past records, taking the whole country together there never was a time were needed in marketing fruit crops than when so much was needed.

It is well to remember that every bushel of poor fruit sent to market not only sells of poor fruit sent to market not only sells unless you have as good or better fruit for a low price itself, but it reduces the than they can buy; it is only really good price of the better grades. The more there fruit that will bring customers and dealers is in market the more the buyers have to choose from, and the more anxious the when you once have them, whether in merchants are to sell. Fruit is very per- city or country, never deceive them by ishable in most cases. It must be sold giving them any poor stuff, and stick to quickly or lost. The buyers know this them faithfully, so long as they treat you and watch their chances. The cheaper fairly. And, it is always a good plan to grades often sell for almost nothing. The keep a sharp eye on the doings of the commission merchant or other dealer is glad to get rid of them. All these facts it may do him good as well as yourself. tend to run down the price of everything H. E. Van Deman. on the market in the line of fruit.

The proper place to dispose of inferior fruit is at home. It may sometimes be fit to dry; but poor fruit is not made any better by drying. At our house we like the best fruit we can get to dry for home A friend..... 1.00 in a store of dried apples made from the best of well ripened Grimes Golden. The general market will accept almost anything in the way of dried fruit, provided it looks well; but the eating qualities may be very poor; which, in the end, does not pay anyone very well because it discourages the purchase of fruit and fruit prod-

ucts. Some fruit growers advocate and practice the making up of refuse fruits into brandy, which may be profitable, but it seems to me a moral wrong. I would never do it, nor would I knowingly sell the fruit to those who made such use of it: for we already have far too much in the way of alcoholic drinks now. The "dropped" apples and parings and cores that are dried are all sent to Europe to be soaked, pressed, fermented and made into "wine" by the enterprising French and German experts. I am not sure that this of them. Pork, mutton and wool are harmless, useful and possibly as profitable to the producer as alcoholic liquors.

#### THINNING THE GROWING FRUIT.

and the season favorable there may yet be a lot of poor fruit grown because of overloaded trees or vines. Where this is true trimming is the only remedy. There are but few of our most enterprizing fruit growers who have practiced

thinning the fruit while growing. Somehow they seem to think it too hig a job to undertake. But the truth is, that it is largely a bug-bear. That it pays has been proven beyond any doubt; so those who have tried it say. Some of the largest and very best of our peach growers follow the practice whenever their trees are overloaded, and that is almost every year that there is a crop. The same true of plums, pears and grapes; and I believe it would pay for apples, although I have never tried it and have rarely

heard of it being done. One man near Lake Ontario stated two years ago that he had saved \$2,000 that year by an expenditure of a little over \$60 for thinning his peaches. He based his estimate upon the increased value of the crop and the saving of the trees from breaking down and their better ability to bear the next year, than if the entire amount had been allowed to remain on the trees until maturity. Last winter I saw him again and reminded him of this state ment and asked him if he believed it was correct, after two more years of experience with the orchard. He replied that he wanted to "raise it a little." He said that the comparison between subsequent condition and behavior of the thinned and unthinned portions of the orchards would more than justify his statements; and that now he thins all trees that are heavily loaded with fruit. He stated further that last year some of the peach buyers offered two cents each at wholesale for a part of the crop. This grade was so large that three of the eaches taken at random from any of the baskets would weigh two pounds. These statements were verified by others who saw that fruit and who told me substanfially the same.

Nor is this the only case that might be mentioned showing the profits of thin-ing in addition to other good treatment of the orchard. A Michigan fruit grower of national reputation sold about \$35,000 worth of peaches from fifty acres of orchard, some of them bringing as much and more than \$7 per bushel. A friend who grows grapes in New Jersey takes about all the first premiums' where he shows them at the fairs. Another and a vell known fruit grower in New York has had eleven successive crops of apples on trees of the Esopus, which is generally considered an undependable variety for bearing. Good cultivation and thinning he distance apart to which

claims to have been the cause of success should be thinned is necessarily variable. For peaches, pears and apples six inches tance is better. Plums need to be about four inches apart. Two clusters of grapes are sufficient for one shoot, where the vines have been properly primed. Good sense and a little experience will soon

#### show one how to do. GRADING THE FRUIT.

One serious fault with many who have fruit to prepare for market is, that they will not grade it, putting everything that is gathered, or about so, in one package. This is rarely wise. It pays to grade to

an even size and to reject all that is inferior in color, knotty, wormy, too ripe, too green or decayed in the least. Nor uld there be any facing of the baskets, poxes, barrels, or whatever package may be used. If the same grade is seen clear through to the bottom the purchaser will be pleased, and, "A pleased customer is the best advertisement," has long been an

axiom in trade circles. Two grades are usually enough to make for sale, the rest being kept at home, and, for the most part, fed to stock. It is better to let it rot on the farm than to send it to the city to be sold for a trifle or lost entirely, besides injuring the price of the better grades. Market such stuff on four legs and in condensed form.

#### NEAR-BY MARKETS.

There are markets much nearer hom than we are apt to think. The cities and grade of fruit, lack of how or where to big towns are often flooded with perishmarket it or the dishonesty of the salesable country produce whole those who live in the smaller towas and some of the country people are almost unsupplied. My first understanding of this fact came from a little experience on my Kansas farm. I distance away, when I was accosted by persons along the road and in the small village near home, asking me to sell some to them. This I did, because it was easier to be rid of them near home and hence to sell out before reaching town, getting my pay as I went along. If those who have berries and other very

perishable fruits will try the plan of supplying the country folks and some of the places, that it pays better than to make shipments to the big markets. The best quite plenty and the apple crop is likely thing is to try to get one or two of the best local grocers to take what you have when better judgment and more pains themselves, but if this cannot be done to sell and retail it at a fair profit to then peddling may have to be tried. By now, and perhaps there never was a time this means I have several times brought offish grocerymen to accept my terms. But there is no use to try any such thing to become your business friends. And salesman, for that will not hurt him and

#### Spy vs. Banana Apples.

Charles W. Garfield, of Michigan, writes as follows: "There is no apple for all use. In Kansas we used to dry none but purposes that ranks higher than the North-Heath Cling peaches; and last fall we laid ern Spy. In commending it, however, we are met at the outset with the objection that the man who plants this variety does so with the expectation that his children will reap the reward, and not himself. The quality of the fruit, however, has led to careful experiments by horticultural experts, who find that the Northern objected again, the Northern Spy is so tender of skin that it cannot be shipped to a distant market. It is, nevertheless, true that the grower of peaches in California who ships them successfully to London would find nothing in this objection to hamper him, for the quality of the product is such as to make a demand for the fruit at a remanerative price."

Of course no one will deny that the Sp is a first-class apple, yet in many respects it is excelled by the Winter Banana, which comes into bearing exceedingly early and is a wise use of our apples, or any part is a most excellent keeper.—North American Horticulturist.

#### Gooseberries.

Asa Child, of Baldwinsville, has a few If the soil is rich, the foliage and fruit Downing gooseberry bushes set in a field free from insect pests and fungus diseases of raspberry bushes and they receive the dition it has natural gas, manufactured same culture. He covered the field with gas, and the various forms of netroleum meadow hay a year ago last spring and The common assumption is that coal and has done nothing to the gooseberries since but pull out the weeds, as the hay was not thick enough to keep them down and like Illinois, where the pioneers complained put on some commercial fertilizer each spring; 500 or 600 pounds to the acre. The snake. But it is not true in the country rows are five feet apart and bushes four at large. feet in the row, which allows 2,132 bushes to the acre. This year he writes the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, they average two and forest products every year. Three times three-fourths quarts per bush, or at the as much is consumed as fuel every year. rate of 161 bushels per acre. They can be The people of this country are burnpicked free from leaves, for less than two cents a quart, and be sold for 12 cents quart, four to ten quarts in a family. He also had some Fay's Prolific current bushes alongside of the gooseberry bushes that yielded at the rate of 102 bushels per acre, and sold them for 11 cents a quart, and from 6 to 20 quarts in a place. Last year the currants yielded more than 24 per cent. better.-N. E. Farmer.

#### Frog's Legs.

There is money in frog culture says the New York Sun. What is more astonish ing, competition in the business is not great and the market supply of frogs' legs often does not equal the demand. Jersey furnishes a small part of the supply, bu over there the industry is as a rule followed upon desultory and primitive lines. Small boys and men with nothing better to do hunt the wild frog to his lair and beat the swamps. For a short time the catch is satisfactory, and then, just when the frog hunters see colossal fortunes looming up before them, the frogs give out and the business collapses They do the thing better in Canada, and in Western New York. The finest

frogs' legs in the market come from the Dominion, and up there frog culture is a deeply serious and scientific affair, and its profits are surprisingly large. The Canadian frogs' legs are much larger than any others and are always in grea demand in New York; but comparative now, although the season for them has been on for several months. The Canadian frog raisers are holding back their supply until July, when the opening of the summer hotels increases the demand tremendously and sends the prices sky-

The wholesale dealers charge from 8 to 60 cents a pound for the legs, the hindquarters of about four frogs making a pound. At the uptown retail dealers' one pays from 50 to 75 cents, and even \$1; while at times, even during the season, the legs cannot be procured at any price. The demand for the delicacy ways been fair, but it has steadily increased, and the prejudice against frog

Americans has practically disappeared, save in country districts. "Our orders for frogs' legs are fifty times as numerous as they were ten years ago," said the head waiter of a Broadway restaurant, when asked about the matter. "You Americans have such queer prejudices about what you eat. If you can swallow soft shell crabs and oysters and eels and pate de foie gras, what's the sense in drawing the line at frogs? You'll get around the snails af-ter a while, but that's where the average

#### Apple Parings.

Apples do not sweat, the skin of a sound pple being water tight. Mere dampness does not of itself have

A sound apple will not freeze at a temperature of 30 degrees, or even 28 degrees. Ventilation by thorough draft is injurious, and all ventilation is injurious which causes any considerable alternations of temperature.

Apples to be kept and shipped should be handled but twice—when taken from the tree and in packing, and these operations should be as nearly consecutive as possible.

The first grade, especially if intended for keeping or shipping should consist of

#### The Madame Plantier Rose.

as nearly perfect fruit as possible.

This is perhaps the very best white rose, all things considered. On account of its pure white blossoms and tendency of plant to withstand more exposure of heat n summer and cold in winter which seem to be prevalent in God's acre, it has been termed and justly so the Cemetery Rose. We have perhaps one hundred bushes that were small transplants of the spring of 1899 and stood out all winter and now show on an average of 200 buds and blossoms each. If I could plant but one rose I think it would be this one. It is the hardiest rose grown, not needing prowinter here.-Written Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. Burson.

#### Pointed Paragraphs.

The click of the well-filled purse is through his hat.

As a silent partner the hen pecked hus and fills the bill. The performance of the amateur mu sician is often a music rack. Self-admiration is ample proof that there

is no accounting for tastes, A little learning is less dangerous than the belief that you know it all. Gossip sometimes gains currency, but it isn't the kind you can pay debts with. what the better half knows how to cook. Yachting is not expensive—if you are forunate enough to be an invited guest. A philosopher says it is much easier to make a blunder than it is to acknowledge

It is a good thing for men that women's dispositions don't depend on the fit of their

#### Peach Yellows.

Yellows is a highly contagious, incurable disease of the peach. Trees affected with it should be destroyed at the earliest possible moment by uprooting and digging them out and burning roots, trunk and branches, including fruit, on site. No remedy save that has proven successful. Spy can be grown as a top graft Dragging diseased trees or branches and come quickly into bearing. But it is through an orchard will infect healthy

Late summer and fall are the most favorable times for detection of yellows by symptoms of fruit and twigs. These are: 1. Premature ripening of the fruit, which highly colored and spotted and has the flesh marbled with red. 2. Premature unfolding of winter buds. 3. Abnormal de velopment of new buds in the trunk and branches, which grow into slender, sicklylooking shoots. Bulletins 72 and 92, Ohio Agricultural

Experiment Station, will give fuller information, with illustrations.—Bulletin Ohio Experiment Station.

#### What We Burn

The United States produces annually about 200,000,000 tons of coal fuel. In adgas have almost entirely supplanted wood as fuel. This may be the case in States there was not a stick to throw at a rattle-

Our lumber market and manufactures call for about 5.000,000,000 cubic feet of ing in stoves, fireplaces and 15,000,000,000 cubic feet, or 117,187,000 cords of wood annually. In addition, we are putting into fences 80,000,000 cubic

## feet of lumber every year and 27,000,000 cubic feet into railroad des.

It is estimated that if all the nations of the world continue to use as much coal annually as they used in 1899 the supply will last for a thousand years. It is estimated that if we continue our present reckless use of forest products the supply will be exhausted within twenty-five years. In 1890 the total forest area of the States was 1,094,514 square miles, or about 699,500,000 acres. But we are using 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of forest products for lumber and fuel every year.

exhausted the black walnut and almost exhausted the white pine, and vast inroad have been made into the supply of other merchantable timbers. We nore trees, burn less wood, and mine more coal.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Prof. A. J. Cook says, in the American Bee Journal, that the proper treatment when an animal has been badly stung by bees is to keep it covered with wet blank ets. The blankets should be continually wet in cold water.

Farm Wason only \$21.95. In order to introduce their Lew Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4-inch tire, and sold for only \$21,95.



This wagon is made of the best material through-out, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Em-pire Manufacturing Co., Quircy, Ill., who also



Clothing-Expressage Pate Our Clothing is made it guaranteed to fit, and it worn by the best dress cities, and the City Merchant Tailors \$25.00 to \$65.00 are at from \$7.75 to \$22. prepay Expressage and C. O. D.— Our big ner Book with large cloth Suits, Overcoats and yours for the asking. Onr General Catalogue of Eat, Wear and Use, and our

#### llus Mines & Son, Baltimore, Md., Dep't 329 EVAPORATOR Best for farmers and g Different sizes. Send

Price from \$3.50 to \$50.00, Address D. STUTZMAN, Ligonier.

I have a simple and harmless remedy which relieve your eating tooth. 25 cents a bottle. As MRS. BEN HILL,

Potted Strawberry Plants

Please Mention Green's Fruit Grown



HIGH GRADE 1900 MODEL ACM JEWEL BICYCLE by expre examine it at your express office found perfectly satisfactory.

YOU CAN MAKE \$500.00 THIS YEAR SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.), CHICAGO,

# 25,000 GUESSING CONTEST.

1000 Free Prizes. We want to get the names of 500,000 people to whom we can same sample copies of our interesting, illustrated family and story may same. THE COLUMBIAN. We are confident that at least had same, the columbiant of them, 250,000, will be so interested in its stories, special articles to one amount of the papers are so full of advertisements of all kinds, we know that to attract attention, we must make some especially attractive and startling announcement. So we offe you a chance to win the \$25,000, which will be divided into 1,000 prizes, as shown below, and paid to those who make the best guesses at the population of the United States, as shown by the Official

This money will positively be paid. You may be sure of that. In order that you may have no fear on that point, the entire sum of \$25,000 has been deposited in the bank by the Press Publishing Co., for the express purpose of paying these prizes, and will be used for no other purpose. \$22,000 is a big sum, but we can well afford to pay every ont it costs us if half the people who enter this contest become regular readers of our magazine, THE COLUMBIAN, and we expect at least that many.

REMEMBER: You can enter the contest whether you subscribe to our magazine or not. Every one who reads this has a chance to win the magnificent FIRST FRIZE OF \$15,000. If you must that you may get the SECOND PRIZE OF \$5,000, or the THIRD OF \$1,000, or some one of the \$97 other CASH PRIZES which make up the grant total of \$25,000 to be paid the winners. We know this great offer will make people talk about our magazine.

THE \$25,000 WILL BE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS SPECIAL NOTICE. It may help you to know that the official census figures for the last five of Sp. 155.783; 1890, 62.622,250. DO NOT include in your guess the population of Hawaii, Guam, Posto Rico, the Philippines or Cuba. In case of a tie, the prize will be equally divided.

DO NOT SEND US ANY MONEY. OPEN TO ALL. This contest is open to every person who will just send us their name and adversariance and their guess of what the population will be as shown by the efficial of government returns of the census of 1900, and comply with our one simple condition as we will write you by return mail. You know that the government takes: this census every ten years. This contest will close one month before the official announcement is made, which will not be before Novement ber, so you must send in your guess at once, and the winners of these prizes amounting to \$35,-000 will be announced as soon as possible after that date. You do not have to pay us a cent of your money to enter this contest. There is no possibility of deception or fraud in this contest is every one will know just what their guess was and will also know just what the official figures will be a latter of the winners will also be printed in the papers with the guesses they made so that every one can see for themselves just what persons and what guesses win the money. Think what success means! A fortune!

THE COLUMBIAN, DEPT. 27, BOSTON, MASS. 

# The Wing Piano CONCERT GRAND UPRIGHT No other Piano made equals this style and design of case.

s from a retail dealer or agent. We do not sell our pianos in this way. We supply our pianos direct from our factory to retail purchasers. We do not employ a single salesman or agent, and we have no salesroom except our factory. We transact all of our business and ship all of our pianos direct from our factory. As our expenses are small, a very small profit pays us.

No matter how far away you live our improved system of doing business makes it actually more convenient and more satisfactory to buy a piano from us than to buy one from a local dealer in your own town or

Over 30,000 Wing planos have been manufactured and sold in 32 years (since 1868).

Every Wing Piano is guaranteed for twelve (12) years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship or material. Everyone who intends to purchase a piano should have our complete catalogue. We send

I should like to say a few words about your pianos and manner of doing business. No one is doing themselves justice in not availing themselves of your most liberal terms. The tone, touch and durability of your pianos cannot be questioned. The instrumental attachment pleases every one who hears it and allows a combination of effects which cannot be equalled. not be equalled.

ALBERT DRAHGERT,

Thornbury, Iowa

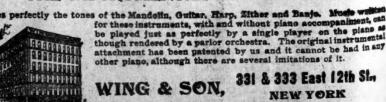
t free on request,



For price and terms of payment on Wing Plane write us.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

SENT ON TRIAL or your choice of sp other Wing Planes on trial, to any part of the United States, all freights paid by us. We will allow ample time for a thorough examination and trial in the home, and if the plane is not entirely satisfactory in every respect we will take it back at our own expense. There is no risk or expense to the person ordering the plane. No money is sent to us in advance.

#### THE INSTRUMENTAL ATTACHMENT



VOL' XX. No.

They must upwards

Who would keep al

Value of Fruit

Even in America, hov

be observable that

sure, says one author

liminary meal of frui

ples, cantaloupe,

er. Fruit juices, ta

mpty stomach, are co

ies, keep the blood norn

enting saturation of th

cid and warding off th

ng which such a condi

"Fruit juices act as

ligestive organs, whetti

and stimulating perista

s eaten every morning,

actory, the head is clear

eeling of general well

"Too much emphasis

this matter of

akfast. If accustor

nall breakfast, you s

oon lunch and 6 o'clock

leep better and rise

at first, try a small

only an orange, drink

ject the fiber. Persist, will adapt itself. Grad

of grapes and an apple.

prised at the far-reachi from so simple a practic

"After the fruit, the

chop and rolls, omele

what not, is in orde

Prevent Su

sing the secretion o

aper, to eat fruit first

holds. If it is nec

important item,"

in which juice

by no means a matter

The Syst

WHY SUFFER TOOTHACHE DO WE EAT TO

In the case of sunbu kin is dried up and wl enewal of this nourish ore, a good preventive inued burning by th nt. A slight coat of ta nable, but some co ly that it takes a ort of sunburn that s

to the sun's heat has c lay.-New York Post. What to Eat in

gainst. A simple way

ight the loss of moistu

every one good, but sin aclined to such radical eft to us the sensible its, which proves as eficial. Lamb, veal, po broiled ham, bacon and rive a wide range of ch deal summer meat-food sake and enjoyment. breakfasts there should a that has a "snap" to it ovoke appetite. This elicately prepared saltently among them had and other highly seasone not heavy. Bacon show the breakfast me

## To Remove W

retschmar, in Woma

To remove wrinkles, th hnow their mechanism aphy. In the first place, flabby and relaxed skin. In the first place, dashing upon the fac ater or very cold, or and while doing this rubb he balls of the fingers. ughens the skin and ke an be used with water, om that the skin of t for the oily glands are at in case it is, use ins cream or an unguer parts of white vaseline, lin, to which may be ops of violet extract. ace, massaging it and the are all good to remo aimed at by the en e means is to give el to the skin, which ist the action of the und If deep wrinkles have co zontal wrinkles of th can be removed by me After painting them wit uch as tannate of glycer stretch by means of a p be a means of remi kle the forehead. So facial skin which remir et apple which has been These fine univer erally the result of a q fied disposition. Af etic and the most eff of these graven lines of t happy disposition, a

the best of life.-I Concerning No

hat little account is ordin re it occurs repeate provocation, however not only to chec ck, but to ascertain It is well known congestion of the live s affected by, or affected by, and considerable and lest the nosebleed of result of seriou Most commonly th est means of che attack is pressure w